Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 19, 1855. No. 86.

THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Slaves are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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W. W. HOLDEN, } *mittee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
July 16, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 800 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

EATON'S PRACTICAL FORMS.

THE ABOVE WORK IS STILL FOR SALE At THE Book Store of the subscriber in Raleigh. It contains most of the forms which members of the bar will be likely to need in their practice, and which Clerks of the County and Superior Courts will have occasion to use in the discharge of their official duties. The forms contained in the book are considered by good judes to be concise, plain, and accurate, and have been and may continue to be used with entire safety. The work has been a popular one with legal profession, and has been highly recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by other eminent jurist in the State. The Judges of the Supreme Court have expresed the opinion that the offices of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts throughout the State ought to be furnished with the book.

Price $4. Postage 28 cents. Persons at a distance remitting the price and postage, will be supplied.

W. L. POMEROY.
July 9th, 1855. 67.—
☞ Register and Star will please copy.

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves, Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.
H. L. EVANS.
April 3, 1855. 39—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.

Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Levet's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Haugers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.
March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and IN NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.

L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

DR. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug' 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.

Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.

Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.

BENJ. F. HANKS.
Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage.

PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest, and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE GRIST MILL ON HOUSE'S CREEK having been put in complete repair, is now grinding Wheat and Corn. The excellence of the Flour ground at this mill is well known.

Sept. 1, 1855. 82—4tp.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE.

Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State.

E. RUFFIN.
September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable.

G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually*, at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.
April 3, 1855. 39—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at

McGEE & WILLIAMS.
51—

NEGROES FOR SALE.—ON THE 19TH OF September I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in Pittsborough, eight negroes belonging to the estate of Joshua Williams, deceased, consisting of men, boys, and girls, on one and two years credit—of those who purchase them, a bond and approved security will be required, bonds bearing interest from date. This 8th of August, 1855, by a decree of the Supreme Court.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN, *Executor.*
Aug. 15th, 1855. 77.—

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 13, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointed on behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:

On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:

All in township twenty-three (23,) range eight (8) east.
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34)

And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Bolivar county*, viz:

The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west.*

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township twenty-four (24,) range two (2) east.
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)

In township twenty-five (25,) range two (2) east.
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)

In township twenty-four (24,) range three (3) east.
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)

In township twenty-five (25,) range three (3) east.
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)

On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township sixteen (16,) range one (1) west.
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)

In township fifteen (15,) range one (1) west.
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)

On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:

The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.

Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.

An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.

In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.

The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.

The above sales will commence at the places named at 12 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.
Aug. 14, 1855. 1089—1awtDec 20.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department – the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompanied an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

NOW READY,
SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.

* * The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.

For Sale By
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—1

FALL TRADE.

MUIR & BRYAN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN & AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
No. 58 SYCAMORE STREET.
Petersburg, Va.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR FALL STOCK OF ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, embracing a large assortment of Wostenholm's and Rodger's Pocket Cutlery, Table Cutlery, from different manufacturers in single dozens and Setts of 51 pieces—Well, Trace, Log and Breast Chains, Knob, Stock, and Padlocks, Flower, Cotterkey and Solid Box Vices, Anvils, of all grades and prices; Ames' and Rowland's Spades and Shovels, Genuine Hartford, Collins' and Leverett's Axes, Axels and Springs of all sizes; Circular, Pit, and Cross-Cut Saws, of Hoe & Co., and Spear & Jackson's manufacture; Carpenter's and Cooper's Tools of all descriptions, and a general assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments. To all of which we invite the attention of the trade generally.

MUIR & BRYAN,
Sign of the Pad Lock, No. 58, Sycamore st.,
Petersburg, Va.
August 29, 1855. 82—2m.

---

650 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE, situated in Greene County, on the east side of Bear creek, four miles north of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Survey. There are 300 acres cleared, 120 acres of prime lands yet remain to be cleared, lying level and in good form. The land is of as fair quality as any in this section of country—well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn or wheat; easy and pleasant to cultivate; entirely free from waste lands and in the midst of good society, and as healthy a place as any. The buildings are all good and new—a two story dwelling of convenient size, and all necessary out houses for the comfort of a family and convenience of a farm. The subscriber will sell the place at a low rate, as he is determined to sell. For particulars address the subscriber at Mosely Hall, N. C.

LEMUEL E. HARDY.
September 1, 1855. 82—tf.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Rright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.

Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

EMBRIODERIES,
EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest asssortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Bonnets, Capes, Gloves,
Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery,
Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes,
And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautiful assortment of—

Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,

And particularly our magnificent assortment of
GOLD WATCHES,
which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 3, 1855. 21—tf.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to

ANDREW J TERRELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1855. 17—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.

JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Wsshington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves,

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*
Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.
☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

Petersburg Female College.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on Wednesday, the 26th September, 1855. The Directors are making large additions both to the College Building, and to the Boarding Department, which will be completed by the beginning of the Session. The large and increasing patronage has made these additions necessary. Ample accommodations are provided for Boarders.

For full information respecting the course of Studies, terms of Tuition, &c., see the Annual Catalogue, which will be sent upon application to the President, REV. GEO. W. CARTER, or to any one of the Directors.

D'ARCY PAUL, Ch'mn.
W. T. DAVIS, }
J. H. COOPER, }
WESLEY GRIGG, } Directors.
E. P. NASH, }
WM. LEA, }
JOHN LYON, }
Petersburg, Va., Aug. 8th, 1855. 1087—w3m.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,
L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to

WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 18, 1854. 38—tf.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige

ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!—FOR THE IMMIGRANT AND CAPITALISTS! Persons in search of homes, or investments in Texas, are respectfully invited to our office.

We have, for sale, more than two hundred thousand acres of land, in various parts of the State. Titles guarantied.

Land located, claims against the State or individuals collected and adjusted.

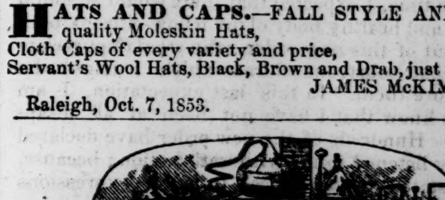
Office on Congress Avenue, City of Austin, Texas.

As we buy land on commission, strangers will find it to their interest to purchase through us.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.
Real Estate Brokers, Collecting and Land Agents.
October 16, 1854. 94—

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.

JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—



AYER'S PILLS,

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c., &c. Indeed very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the hearses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention:

DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the
HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP. Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England.
† JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.
Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by
HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.
WM. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America.
S. LELAND & CO., Propr's of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulæ by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If however there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known. Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.
SOLD BY
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, Raleigh, N. C.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and or sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

Superior French Cassimere Pants!

WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION to our style of Summer Pants. They are "just the thing." One hundred pair just received. March 30th, '55.

E. L. HARDING'S.

Superior French Cloth Frocks!
50 JUST RECEIVED.

VERY TASTEFULLY GOUP TEN TAND UNIVER sally admired.

E.L. HARDING.
March 30, 1855. 37—

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

OUR ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.

E. L. HARDING.
March 30, 1855. 37—
Register and Post copy.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 10, 1854. —24w1y.

WHITE DUCK LINEN PANTS.—100 PAIR just received direct from our Manufactory.

E. L. HARDING.
May 25, 1855. 33—

Speech of Ex-Governor Aaron V. Brown,

OF TENNESSEE,

Against the Organization of the Know-Nothings, at Columbia, August 23, 1855.

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: In looking over the late field of battle, there is one object that strikes the eye more distinctly than all others. It peers on our vision, like some huge mountain top which we cannot lose sight of. It is that lawless violence that has characterized the election in a neighboring State, and the reckless detraction that has distinguished it in our own. Look around you at the honored objects of Know Nothing defamation who chance now to be present. You, sir, (pointing to Gov. Johnson,) after a life the most exemplary, have been denounced from one end of the State to the other. Another gentleman present, (Mr. Nicholson,) unexceptionable and amiable, as every one here knows him to be, has been pronounced a knave who wished to rob the public treasury. Yonder is another, (Mr. Payne,) who was actually accused of being a hired emissary of the Pope! I am not sure that they did not make him a Bishop or a Cardinal! As to myself, the public will doubtless have noticed the fact that during the last four weeks of that intense conflict which has just ended, I have been an object of unmeasured abuse by many of the Know Nothing journals of the State. Some of them, I believe have not joined in this vituperation. They have had intelligence enough to know how to conduct a discussion of public affairs, and honor enough not to descend into the nauseous depths of vulgar abuse, where they knew no true gentleman could condescend to follow them. Some of these attacks I have never seen. Their faint and feeble echoes have scarcely reached me; but, as far as I have seen or heard of them, they have only excited my ineffable scorn and contempt. I have lived to but little purpose, if it can now be necessary, whilst engaged in the discussion of any great subject, to pause in it to notice every puppy that shall fly out and bark at my heels.

I did not enter into the discussions of this canvass without expecting there would be many blockheads who could not understand my arguments, and many knaves who would misrepresent them; but, at the same time, I expected that there would be found a sound and healthy body of my fellow-citizens, both in and out of this new order, who *would* appreciate any fair and courteous address which I might deliver before them. In this last expectation, I am proud to know that I have not been at all disappointed. Hundreds of the new order have declared that they listened to me with satisfaction; because, as they stated, I did not deal in harsh expressions or abusive language in relation to them.

As these attacks have been continued upon me *after* the election, I have no alternative left but to continue my defence against them. They do not annoy me, as my assailants vainly expect them to do, but they furnish me with opportunities, which I desire to have, to exhibit to my countrymen some new and horrid features of Know Nothingism, more revolting than any which they have ever yet contemplated—*so* revolting that, when seen, they must and will overwhelm the present organization of this party with universal execration.

These attacks on me, and on all others who have attempted to expose the deformities of Know Nothingism, whether in or out of the State, are the direct consequences of the wicked and unlawful form and mode of their organization. Mutually bound to stand by each other, as I shall presently show they are sworn to do, they feel secure and exempt from punishment, either at the hand of the individual aggrieved, or even at the hand of the public laws of the land. I speak not of the good men who may have joined the order, and who have not yet withdrawn from it;—to such men the law of truth, of justice and honor, will always be "the higher law" governing and controlling their actions; but I speak of the profligate and unprincipled ones, who lead on in these attacks, either to save bets which they or their friends may have made on the election, or to gratify a boundless lust for the offices of the country, with their high salaries. What is there to restrain such men as these but the fear of punishment, private and public? And yet these restraints, which all other men feel, and which exert the most salutary influences on any society, are removed and unfelt under this Know Nothing organization. What, now-a-days, do such men fear or care for what they may say, or do, or publish, against any man, even the purest and best, when they know that, by dropping a few bits of red paper, and giving a shrill cry of a peculiar intonatien, they can call around them a host of their comrades, all armed for the occasion, to stand by them, and bear them successfully and safely through the danger? They *know* that when called they *must* come; that they are bound by their *oaths* to come, unless it be physically impossible, and to come *prepared* tor the emergency. What chance has any one man, or indeed almost any number of men, unless acting under a similar organization, to assert his opinions or to maintain his rights as a citizen, in the midst of a secretly armed body of men, bound to collect at a moment's warning, and to stand by each other, by the most solemn obligations?

That such *is* the dangerous character of this Know Nothing organization, no one not of the order can possibly *know;* but, in the Louisville Democrat of July 21st, and in the Southern Banner of Georgia, of August 2d, 1855, and, indeed, in the Blue Book that I have seen, the oaths, and signs, and the cry of the order have been published, without ever having been authoritatively or otherwise contradicted, so far as has come to my knowledge. I, therefore, refer to these publications tor the following oath:

"You do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, (after several other things,) that you will respond to the claim of a sign or the cry of the order, unless it be physically impossible."

Such is the oath. What now is the sign? The same authority informs us,

"That if the color of the paper be red, it will denote actual trouble; which requires that you come *prepared* to meet it."

How prepared to meet it? How does any body *prepare* to meet *danger?* With arms, of course.

Such is the sign; now what is the *cry* of the order, or the cry of distress, as used in different sentences, and which I understand as meaning the same thing? The same authorities say:

"The cry of distress, to be used only in time of *danger*, or where the American interest requires an immediate asssmblage of the brethren, is 'Oh! Oh! Oh!' The response is 'Hio! Hio! H-i-o!'"

Now, if these be the oath, the sign and cry of the order, and as I said in my Gallatin speech about the word *social*—I pray God they may not be—then what a complete and perfect system of armed organization do we behold, in a time of profound peace, and in the midst of the most civilized nation in the world! Who has ever seen, or heard of any thing to compare with it? I know not whether such an organization has yet been carried out in actual practice or not: *that* is not the question. The foundation has been laid for it; and, from the lawlessness of the times, we may well apprehend that it may be, at no distant day. When it is, we shall be surrounded by it every day and everywhere—in the country as well as in the town. If we go to the muster field, to the court house, or to the election ground—places where duty and the law command us to go—lo! this organization is there, with all its signs and tokens and oaths, requiring them to come *prepared* for any expected emergency. Barely to state the case, without a single comment, ought to be enough—enough to make every good citizen, and especially every professor of religion, to come out of it instantly. I do not say enough to make every such person change his opinion as to the exclusion of Catholics from office, or the foreigners from voting until they have been here twenty years;—these are different points on which I am not now speaking;—but enough, it seems to me, to make every law-abiding citizen, every professed follower of the meek and lowly Saviour, to determine that such secret and armed organization, even to effect what they might think is a good object, is essentially and radically wrong. What Presbyterian, or Methodist, or Baptist professor, does not know that it is an eternal law of his religion that "the end can never justify the means?" No man can dare hope to see the face of his God in peace, that consents knowingly "to do wrong that even good may come." You do know that such an organization as these oaths and signs indicate is wrong—wrong, and forbidden by the laws of the land and the well-being of every civilized community. I repeat, that every professing Christian, of every religious denomination, knows this part, at least, of Know Nothingism is wrong in every sense of the word. I, therefore, call upon them, this day, to come out of these lodges, and never return to them; at all events, never to return to them until all *secrecy*, all their bits of red paper, (indicating *blood*, even by the selection of color,) all their signs and signals, are utterly abolished and dispensed with. I call upon them to do this, and to do it forthwith—by their hopes of Heaven—by their obedience to the word of God—by their allegiance to the constitution and laws of their country—to come out from any party which has adopted a mode and plan of organization so fatal to the peace of society and to the progress of true religion. If I *could* but arrest the attention of the religious community to this great point in our subject, and prevail on them to abandon Know Nothingism, until Know Nothingism abandons its wicked and unlawful organization, I would willingly consent to bear all the slanders and abuse which bad men could heap upon me!

Let me, right here, propound a few questions to him "who ministers at the altar"—whether he be bishop, elder or other dignitary in the church. How dare you to attach yourself to an order *whose organization* (I speak not of its creed) commands you, whenever you are notified by red bits of paper, to rush to the scenes of strife and mingle, it may be, in its carnage? You are commanded by your Heavenly Master to go forth into the world "shod with *the preparation* of the Gospel of peace;" but Know Nothingism commands you to go forth with the *preparation* of the bowie-knife and the revolver! He commands you, too, "to take with you the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the spirit which is the word of God;" but Know-Nothingism arms you with different weapons than these—with the sword of persecution and death! Away, away, with these carnal weapons! In His own emphatic language, "he that liveth by the sword shall die by the sword,"—not individually and personally, but your usefulness in the ministry will die—your congregation will fall off and desert your churches; and thus the cause of religion will be made to reel and stagger, for a time, under blows received from hands annointed to uphold and sustain it.

Let me propound yet another question to all men, whether in the church or out of it—When this party, being secret and oath-bound, shall be once firmly established, must not, and will not, all other parties follow the fatal example? When that is done, what will our country become, but one vast camp of secretly armed people, ready to rush to combat on the dropping of a red piece of paper, or the shrill outcry of a preconcerted signal? Then, indeed, that song, which now only serves to adorn the legends of a lawless age in its bloody variations, may become our national anthem, sung by conflicting bands as they rush into battle:

> "The moon's on the lake, and the mist's on the brae,
> And our clan has a name that is *nameless by day*;
> Our signal for fight, which from monarchs we drew,
> Must be heard *but by night* in its vengeful halloo!
> —Whilst there's leaves on the forest, or foam on the river,
> McGregor, despite them, shall flourish for ever!"

It is the province of the statesman to cast his vision beyond the present and to discover the far distant consequences of every departure from the sound principles of human action. Let, therefore, no man charge me with saying that *it is now the design* of the Know-Nothings to change this nation of Christians into one of mere bandits, struggling for power. No: I speak of the evil example set to all other parties, and the almost inevitable consequences of that example being followed, which must solve in blood the great and last problem of human liberty. Just so I was doing, or trying to do, in my speech at Lebanon. I commented there on the vast and comprehensive power of that one of their oaths which, according to the publications of it, requires conformity to the will of the majority in all matters, political and social. After speaking on the political part of the oath, I paused and remarked that the terms of the oath seemed to go far beyond obedience in political matters; that it extended, as published, to all matters, *social* as well as political. I enquired of any Know-Nothing present if his attention was called to that word when the oath was administered. No answer was given. I then asked if any present, not of the order, in reading the published oaths, had noticed that word social. Several answered that they had not. Then I contended that this was a new feature in Know-Nothingism, which no one had yet noticed, but one of vast and horrid import; that the term social relations was comprehensive enough to embrace nearly every concern of human life; that under it the professional man, the merchant, and the mechanic, might be struck down, &c., &c., almost in the words of my Gallatin speech, and as subsequently used in my Dickson county letter. But the editor of the *Herald* chose to represent me as saying that such was *already the present* practices of the Know Nothings of Wilson county; and some seven or eight citizens of that county have certified that the statements of the *Herald* are true, *to the best of their recollection.* What statements? That I charged that this thing of meeting and breaking down the lawyer, the merchant, and the mechanic, *was now being done*, and that the next step might be to defame the reputation of innocent females!—Now, these gentlemen must, on reflection, discover the utter impossibility of my speaking of these things being done *at present* by the Know-Nothings of Wilson; because I was arguing expressly on the idea that they had never yet noticed the words "social matters," which I was then bringing to their minds for the *first time.* It was only under this new clause of the oath that such things *could* be done; and it would be a self-evident absurdity to suppose that they *had* done, or were *then* doing, things which they never heard before that they were authorized to do. No: these gentlemen did not hear me aright—they did not catch the true tenor and course of my remarks. I spoke only of *what might be done* under the broad and comprehensive words of that oath, and, therefore, contended they ought to withdraw from the order before the bad men who devised this oath, and who understood every word in it, should demand the fulfillment of it. I do not know these gentlemen—their powers of discrimination, their qualifications to report correctly the speech of a public debater, (which, every one knows, is very difficult to do); I will not say, therefore, any thing unkind in relation to them. They say that they understood me as speaking in the present; whilst I have the statements of such men as Col. Geo. Elliott, G. W. Winchester, John K. Howard, Wm. M. Masterson, and others, now in my possession, showing clearly that *they* understood me distinctly as portraying the future abuses that might grow up under the promptings of the bad men who devised the oath on which I was commenting. As to the *vulgar personalities* in which the editor of the *Herald* and *Gazette*, and several others, have indulged—they must excuse me from conferring so much importance on them as to condescend to notice them: they will find, in after years, that, in a moment of foolish passion, they have wantonly outraged all the proprieties of *social* life, and forfeited the esteem and confidence of every honorable man. Such a man cannot and will not fail to shun and avoid them,

> "As one who sees a serpent in his way,
> Glistening and basking in the summer's ray,
> Disorder'd, stops *to shun the reptile near*,
> Then walks with loathing on, but knows no fear."

Here I would close this address, if my object had been a mere vindication of myself against detraction. That has been only incidental and subordinate in my purposes in making this address. I go back, therefore, to the further consideration of the odious, unlawful and unchristian *organization* of Know-Nothingism. At this moment there are hundreds and thousands in this new order, who decidedly disapprove and condemn it—hundreds and thousands who admit and feel every day that they are sorry that all their secrecy and signs and oaths were ever adopted, and that they finally look to the time when some Grand Council of the State or Nation will drop them altogether. Vain hope! Delusive expectation! The mandate has already been issued by its official organ, "Let the American party in Tennessee close round its standard. Let them collect its members. Let it keep its councils *in complete organization.*" Why it is this very *organization* that has ruined your cause. What made the thousands of old line Whigs abandon you in the late election? They were Whigs like most of yourselves, and many of them did not much differ from you on the naturalization and Catholic questions.—But they abhorred your secret and midnight organization; they felt like it was both unlawful and unchristian to approve or administer such horrid oaths, without any legal authority, or any greater necessity for them. They could not understand why *every body* in the order was better qualified to hold office than *any* body out of it—why it was that they should be manacled with an obligation which might compel them to vote for a Benedict Arnold *in* the order, in preference to a George Washington *out* of the order. These, and similar objections, drove thousands of old line Whigs (to their eternal honor be it spoken,) away from your ranks; and hundreds and thousands more will yet abandon you, unless you abandon your secret oaths and signs, and, indeed, all that distinguishes your *organizaiion* from that of other polititical parties. You must do this. In less than six months from the moment I utter these words, one universal sentiment, in your order, and out of your order, among patriots, and sages, and Christians, will demand that you assemble and do away with all that is peculiar in your organization. You will be compelled to yield to this sentiment. If you do not, the fountains of the great social deep will be broken up. Your family relations will be destroyed; fathers and sons separated by secret obligations unknown to each other, will become estranged. Your churches will be severed in twain—one-half of their congregations refusing to sit under the ministration of one who, by oath, holds a secret brotherhood to the men of the world paramount to the one which he feels to his brethren in the church. Your schools will be stripped of half their patronage, and the whole moral, religious and intellectual progress of the age thrown back for more than half a century!

I do not desire to draw any over-wrought picture of evil from the *organization* of Know-Nothingism. I am not speaking for partizan effect. Perhaps no man living is less interested in mere partizan triumphs. But I am speaking under a solemn conviction, that there ought never to be fought another battle for Know-Nothingism in any of the Southern States. In this very mandate issued from the mountains in Georgia, the followers of Know-Nothingism are told *why* they must close around their standard—*why* they must collect their members—*why* they must keep their councils in complete organization. "Let it make ready for the fight of 1856, and all will be well!" Aye; there it is! The fight of 1856—the *Presidential fight*—the loaves and the fishes—the offices and the salaries! Give all these to none *but to the members of the society*, and all will be well! Truly might the great Louisiana Whig Senator, Mr. Benjamin, refuse to join a body "held together—not by ties of a common belief in certain principles and measures of public policy, but—simply by *their preference of themselves as the right class of men for office holders.*"

And is it for this, that another great Know-Nothing battle is to be fought in this country? Is it for this that the deep foundations of social and religious order are to be endangered, only that the next President shall be a member of the Know-Nothing society? How is this great and heaven-favored country at all interested in *that?* The President cannot have any thing to do with the naturalization question, as far as the voting of foreigners is concerned; and if he did, Congress cannot say a word about it. *Who shall vote,* is exclusively with the States to determine. What mighty good, then, is to come to the country by a Know-Nothing President? None, none whatever, *to the country;* but, of course, a good deal to Know-Nothingism!

I conclude this address—already too long, if I could have made it shorter in justice to the subject—by giving the reason why I have said, so emphatically, that there ought never to be fought another battle of Know-Nothingism in the Southern States. No: the Catoosa mandate should never have been issued. He should have said—We fought the last battle as hard as we could; but the people of Tennessee decided against us. We are not content; yet, in the language of the great Henry, "we bow to the majesty of the people." He might have said, and ought to have said—A greater battle than that of Know-Nothingism has to be fought—not in 1856, but its opening thunders will break upon us in 1855;—a battle involving twelve hundred millions of Southern property—involving the equality in rights of fifteen States of this great Republic;—a battle upon the issue of which may depend the constitution and union of our country! The abolition vow (for abolition swears like Know-Nothingism) has been uttered, that the South shall have no peace longer than the next winter. Thirteen States told the Southern Know-Nothings so in the Philadelphia Convention; they told them so in their State councils, before they met, and told them so after they got there. Senator Benjamin bears a testimony on this point, that ought to rouse every Southern heart, and nerve every Southern arm, for the coming conflict: "Prominent members of the last House—leaders of that factious minority which sought, by abuse of parliamentary rules, to defeat the ascertained will of a majority—were heard to threaten that they would return to the next Congress, prepared to repeal the Nebraska law, and the fugitive slave law, *or break up the Government in the attempt.* Most of these men have been re-elected, after pledging themselves to the people of their districts, to carry out these treasonable designs, *by means* of amendments to be offered to the appropriation bills at the next session of Congress. Thus, the very existence of this government will be put at issue within the next twelve months!" In the next twelve months! And shall nothing be done to try and save such a government as God, not Washington, has given us? Shall there be no "closing around our standards" for *that?* No collection of our members, and no completing our organizations for *that?* Oh, no! When Democracy would fain stand, like a sentinel on the watch-tower, and stretch its keenest vision to see the danger, and guard against its approach, Know-Nothingism is sounding its trumpets for another charge—not to save the South from impending ruin, nor even the government itself from destruction, but—only to feast and fatten itself on offices and high salaries.—Oh! it cannot be, that men have grown so mad as this! It cannot be, that God, who conducted our fathers through so many trials and dangers, and inspired them to build up so great and excellent a system of government, will now permit their degenerate sons, so soon, to destroy it!

ENCAMPMENT FOR THE REFUGEES.—The steamer *Georgia* arrived off Craney Island, about 8 o'clock, Friday morning, when she was boarded by a committee from Hampton, Dr. McCabe chairman, who informed us that upon mature reflection it had been deemed expedient to locate the encampment on Mr. Lejor's land, between Hampton and Old Point. We accordingly proceeded to the place designated, and commenced landing men, tents and equipments. A raft was formed by lashing the steamer's boats together and placing tent poles across. This was then taken in tow by a boat from the surveying steamer Heizell, tendered for the purpose. By 12 o'clock everything was landed, and the work of erecting the tents commenced—G. W. Allen acting as Surveyor General. The men, assisted by the citizens of Hampton and the steamer's hands, worked hard, and by 6 o'clock fifty one tents, including the large tent of Caroline street (Methodist Epis copal) station were erected. Much valuable assistance was rendered by Captains Pierson and Travers, Lieut. Lloyd Parks and Major G. W. Allen, of the Georgia.

The camp presented a beautiful appearance from the steamer. The American ensign was transferred to the camp and given to the breeze, which was responded to with hearty cheers. Those residing in the vicinity contributed their utmost to promote our comfort and convenience. While we were leaving for the steamer a guard from one of the Hampton Volunteer Co's arrived to take charge. Wm. E. Bartlett, Esq., who during the day, both by precept and example, encouraged the men in this labor of love, remained on the ground with some of the men for the purpose of erecting the remaining tents. The encampment was named "Camp Falls." Among the streets are Pratt street, South street, Hink's avenue, Ferguson street, Fisk street and Woodis street.

J. W.

The steamer Coffee was expected down from Norfolk and Portsmouth Friday morning, with portions of the population to occupy the tents.

There have been in all about 900 yellow fever deaths in Norfolk. One undertaker buried 135 last week. A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch states that a lady who was deserted by her relatives, and subsequently died, left all her money ($2,100) to her two nurses.

Cor. Baltimore Sun.

At the recent election in Tennessee, the noble old county of Lincoln, inhabited entirely by native Americans, voted as follows for Governor:

Johnson, democrat	2,531
Gentry, K. N.	402
Democratic majority	1,126

I will be seen that the proportion of democrats to Know Nothings was more than six to one.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser and Gazette.]

THE DOWDELL FESTIVAL IN ALABAMA.

In a brief notice of the Dowdell festival, written for our last issue, we presented an abstract of the speech of our distinguished townsman, Mr. Yancey, which the reader has doubtless perused with interest. We should like also to present a sketch of the speeches delivered by the other orators of the occasion; but we are unable to do so, for the reason that no notes were taken of them.

One of the most intelligent and patriotic of Alabama's sons (not a public man, however,) in a private letter, says, "Our gifted and noble friend Yancey is right in theory as far as he goes, except that he has *not quite faith enough* in the National Democracy. I want Southern *union* and *self-reliance*, in order, first, to strengthen and build up the conservative national Democracy; and, secondly, in the 'last resort' to enable us to sustain ourselves against the world; but let us live in the Union *if we may. All* the Northern Democratic leaders are with us on practical issues."

We concur with our correspondent in the opinion that Mr. Yancey underestimates the assistance the South is likely to derive from the National Democracy of the North. Mr. Yancey thinks that our gallant friends in the North are already rendered powerless by the predominance of Abolition sentiments in that quarter. We, on the contrary, have strong hopes that a reaction has commenced in several of the free States in favor of the true principles of the government.—From the tone of the press, and other indications, we think that Mr. Bright will be sustained in Indiana, and Mr. Douglas in Illinois. We have strong hopes, also, of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New Hampshire, and Michigan, through the influence of their conservative statesmen and the "sober, second thought" of their people. We may be too sanguine, but we cannot withhold the expression of our opinion that the South has *much* to expect from the National Democracy of the North.

But Mr. Yancy is right in impressing upon the minds of the Southern people the idea of self-reliance. "Forewarned," let us be "forearmed and well prepared" for future emergencies.

In connection with the proceedings at the Oak Bowery Dinner, we would call attention to the letters of Gov. Wise, Gov. Winston, Mr. Bullock, and Mr. Gwin, in reply to the Committee of Invitation.—They were not received in time to be read at the dinner, but they will be perused with pleasure by the republicans who were present as well as by many who were not.

The letter of Mr. Wise will attract particular attention. The opening sentence of his letter is in response to a complimentary passage in the note of invitation. The whole letter is eloquent and spirit-stirring. We understand that one of the regular toasts prepared for the occasion was in these words:

"HENRY A. WISE: The Knight *sans peur, sans reproch*—who met 'Sam'—the redoubtable Sam—Sam the Sampson on the plains of Virginia, and sent him like Caius Marius 'to a marsh in Italy'—a son of whom the grand old 'mother of States and states men' might well have been proud in her best days; when the national coronal was lustr ous with her jewels—a *Tribune* of the people! He deserves the highest office in the nation, and if he lives will attain it."

LETTER FROM MR. WISE.

ONLY, NEAR ONANCOCK, VA.,
August 23, 1855.

Gentlemen:—Yours of the 13th inst., came to hand yesterday.

I stand on the shore of my "Ocean home," and meet Alabama, coming greeting, with arms and bosom open, with expanding chest and dilating nostril, as I have often met Heaven's sweet airs and Ocean's waves as they came with inspiring and reinvigorating freshness. The blessed *child State* seems to rush to the arms of the *Mother* State, and Virginia takes Alabama close home to her bosom, and embraces her with motherly pride and affectionate joy. I did not for a moment doubt or distrust her. She is too Southern, too conservative, too Constitution-loving, too true to State Rights, and too fondly cherishes the most precious of State Rights—*the Union of the States*—and prizes too inestimably the *inalienable rights of individual man*—his *finite* rights of property and rights of person, and above all his *infinite* right—the only one *not* "of the *earth earthy*"—the only right of poor humanity pertaining to *immortality*—the Heaven-high right of Religious Liberty—the soul-saving right of Freedom of Conscience! She is too true to the American Revolution, and to the memories and faith of the Fathers of the Republic, ever to have betrayed the great cause, the holy mission of America upon Earth! She was too intelligent to be duped by a worse than veiled prophet; she had too much integrity to countenance political imposture; she was too Protestant and too Christian to allow the ways to God to be barred and bolted by sectarian bigotry and intolerance; she loved the Churches of her faith too well to allow them to be corrupted by a touch of party political power, and by leaving the spiritual for the carnal kingdom; and she was too patriotic to permit the liberties of the State to be destroyed by an union of Church and State, brought about by a *Priestcraft Power* ambitiously aspiring to lay its hands on temporal things, and to control conscience, and will and reason, and to make laws, and to debate "what we shall *drink*, and wherewith we shall be clothed!"—The hypocrites who skulked in the shades between "midnight and one hour before day-break," with "dark-lantern" in hand, making night hideous with howls of "*down with the Pope!*" were dragging the robes of Christ's righteousness through the mire of party politics to set up a *Protestant Popery* here, in America, instead of leaving Catholic Popery to die of itself in Italy! The impostors who exultingly boast that "Americans shall rule America"—as if, from Washington's days down to these days of "*isms*" America has not been all the time ruled by Americans—exclaim against "*Foreign Influence,*" and are letting in that Europeans that British-born intruder, whom they call "*Sam*"—the most insidious foreign foe who has ever entered the back door of our country, like a thief, in the night!—

The Old World is ravaged by war, and yet *we* need no standing armies, no navy, and to pay taxes for none. Why? It is, in three words, because—"*Cotton is King!*" Uncle Sam, not Sam, holds the British Lion, and the Gallic Cock and Russian Black Eagle by cotton strings, which he may pull at any time.—Cotton is Power, Cotton is Peace-Maker; Cotton is the hair of the Sampson of the United States of North America, and Cotton can be planted, and hoed, and gathered, and ginned, and packed and sent to market, in the land of the Southern sun, by African slave labor alone. Hence the cry, that "African slavery shall be abolished, or the American Union shall be dissolved!" Exeter Hall has so whispered to Williams Hall of Boston, and New England Preachers of Christian Politics have joined the British, the old England policy and party cry, that the Nebraska bill shall be repealed—no slave territory shall be admitted as a State—slavery shall be abolished, or the Union shall be dissolved? Either alternative would shave our Sampson of his strength.

The Kansas and Nebraska bill repealed the Missouri Compromise, which was the first act to violate Washington's injunction not to recognise geographical lines—which was the first to make a border between the North and South—which was the first to begin a separation of the States! Now, the Kansas and Nebraska bill simply restores us to *statu quo ante* 1829 '30, where Washington and Hancock, Adams and Jefferson, Virginia and Massachusetts, and the old Thirteen, stood. It brougt us back to the Constitution. The question is, shall it be repealed, and a heart-burning statute be restored to the place of the Constitution? Virginia votes no, North Carolina no, Georgia, glorious Georgia, no, Alabama no. The entire slaveholding states will, notwithstanding the hesitancy of gallant but blood-stained Kentucky, all unite in shouting, as a host of Freedom, as friends of America—

"African slavery *shall not* be abolished!

"The American Union of States *shall not* be dissolved!"

Then let us abide, under the Ægis of the Constitution and the Laws. To defend these, I will stake "life, fortune and sacred honor," against internal as well as external foes.

The South is full of emissaries from abroad, and they must be guarded against. We have a host of patriotic friends in the North, and they must be cherished as well-beloved brothers.—There are patriots there who will rally to rescue and restore the sacred things which are in danger, and I implore you, for their sakes, for our own, to favor no sectional war, to countenance no alienation of feeling from the North, but to rely on reason and argument and a moral sense of right, and to adhere ourselves to the Constitutional compact. This will save us and save all, if anything will; and if nothing will, we will be innocent. We will not bear the world's curse of aiding to destroy the only hopes of mankind for the light, and love and charity of human Freedom. And if the worst comes to the worst, "God will speed the right."

I cannot leave home before January next, and could not in time for your feast to your gallant Representative, the Hon. J. F. Dowdell. Feast him well, and let him roll the people's good cheer like a sweet morsel under his tongue, and let that tongue ever speak the sentiments of Truth and Justice to the People, and let them ever repay him with their "sweet voices."

I cordially greet you back, and am
Yours devotedly,
HENRY A. WISE.

TO WM. F. SAMFORD, JNO. H. THOMAS, CHRISTOPHER DAVIS, and others, Committee.

YELLOW FEVER.—Dr. Nott, of Mobile, in a letter published in the National *Intelligencer*, thus treats of the yellow fever:

1st. *Its Origin.*—Whether this epidemic was really imported from Africa or not, is a point which cannot be settled from any data yet made public, and I shall not offer you any speculations on it. One fact, however, is certain: that this disease has traveled steadily on, since its first appearance in Rio Janerio five years ago, along the Caribean Gulf and the Atlantic coasts, until it has at length reached Norfolk. No mortal of our day is endowed with the spirit of prophecy; but still we can often, from the lights of history and observation, predict with tolerable certainty coming events; and it was on such data that I ventured to foretell that yellow fever would go as far as Norfolk,* which is about the boundary of the yellow fever latitude, and also suggested the strong probability that it would visit our Northern cities, where it does occur at long intervals. Now, the grounds upon which I made these predictions were as follows:

Yellow fever has at long intervals, not only in the Mediterranean, along the Spanish and French coasts, but in the United States, (about fifty years ago,) taken on this *traveling* character. About the time alluded to the yellow fever extended from Southern ports to Norfolk, and thence to Winchester, in the interior: to Philadelphia, to New York, and thence to Catskill, on the North river, and to Hartford and Middletown. The epidemic in question had steadily progessed for three years, from Rio to Mobile and on to Key West; and with all these facts before me, I did not hazard much in predicting that its progress was onward in the direction it had been traveling.

Type of the Disease.—Few men in the United States have seen more of yellow fever than I have, and I have no hesitation in saying that this is substantially the same disease as the yellow fever which occurred in Philadelphia in 1793, and which has appeared from time to time since. It is the fact with typhoid fever, cholera, plague, scarlet fever, small-pox, and all epidemic diseases, that they appear in different *grades* of violence at different times, and occasionally have a greater tendency to travel over a large extent of country. This has been the case with the yellow fever in question; but its mode of attack, its course of symptoms, including yellow skin and black vomit, its average duration, &c., are the same as other yellow fevers, and though it may have been somewhat more virulent, it is still the same disease.

Contagiousness.—This is a knotty point, and I have not space to do more than express my conclusions. Under the term contagion are compounded two distinct questions, viz: *contagiousness proper*, or the communication directly of yellow fever from one human subject to another; and secondly, the *portability* of the cause or germ by vessels from one port to another. Although my mind leans at present towards a belief in the contagiousness of this disease in certain instances, I still doubt, and my judgment is in suspense; but with regard to its *portability* by vessels from place to place and by railroads, I do not see how any human being familiar with its history can doubt, and I should advise our Northern friends to quarantine rigidly against it. The disease has gone to every point within a certain distance of the Gulf, which was frequented by steamboats and railroad cars, and I believe would have entered New York in 1853 had it not been stopped at the Quarantine.

A PAIR OF PYRAMIDS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUTHERNERS.

UNCLE SAM'S PYRAMID, SOUTH.

TEXAS,
FLORIDA,
GEORGIA,
MISSOURI,
ALABAMA,
ARKANSAS,
LOUISIANA,
VIRGINIA,
TENNESSEE,
MISSISSIPPI,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
NORTH CAROLINA,

BOGUS SAM'S PYRAMID, SOUTH.

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A FRANK ADMISSION FROM A KNOW-NOTHING ORGAN.—Prior to the late elections in Tennessee, Kentucky, and North Carolina, the Buffalo (New York) Commercial, a leading Know-Nothing organ, made the following frank admission, which was not only uttered in sincerity, but has the merit of being founded in truth:

"If Gentry is defeated in Tennessee, and the Democrats achieve a decided success in North Carolina, the American party will no longer have an existence as a national organization. Even if they win a signal victory in Kentucky on Monday next, it will avail them nothing, coming upon an overthrow in the other States just named."

The Albany Argus of the 9th instant has the following seasonable comments on the above:

"The Buffalo Commercial used the above language in an article concerning the elections in North Carolina and Tennessee, which appeared in that paper on the 2d instant. The contingency suggested has occurred. Gentry is defeated in Tennessee, and the democrats have achieved a decided success in North Carolina—electing, in the latter State, five out of the eight members of Congress. The Buffalo Commercial is a Know Nothing paper, and of course looks with anxiety upon the result of the summer elections. It very frankly states the importance of the struggle in Tennessee and North Carolina, and does not over-estimate the influence of a result adverse to Know Nothingism. Following upon the heels of a defeat in Virginia, the repulse in the two former States settles the question that the order has no political strength in the South, and 'will no longer have an existence as a national organization.'—The Commercial is right in its conclusion that success in Kentucky, which the Know Nothings have probably secured, 'will avail them nothing, coming upon an overthrow in the other States just named.' Know Nothingism now disappears from the stage as a powerful political element, and the presidential contest will be conducted uninfluenced, to any considerable extent, by this disturbing force.

It is to be presumed that candid and intelligent members of the order, after this distinct admission by one of its leading and its ablest organs, that it 'no longer has an existence as a national organization,' will prefer to abandon its past pretensions in that respect, to regard the mission of the order as ended, and to attach themselves to such living political organizations as best accord with their sympathies. Democrats, it seems to us, will not deem it wise to separate themselves longer from their political brethren, in the expectation that this secret order will have the power to accomplish any results which they desire."

The contingency suggested by the Buffalo Commercial has not only occurred, but Alabama, too, has proclaimed in thunder tones to her sister States that Know Nothingism cannot have an existence as a national organization.

THE BAREFOOT BOY.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Blessings on thee, little man!
Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan!
With thy turned up pantaloons,
And thy merry whistled tunes—
With thy red lip, redder still,
Kissed by strawberries on the hill—
With the sunshine on thy face,
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace:
From my heart I give thee joy—
I was once a barefoot boy!
Prince thou art—the grown up man
Only his republican.
Let the million-dollared ride—
Barefoot, trudging at his side,
Thou hast more than he can buy,
In the reach of ear and eye—
Outward sunshine, inward joy;
Blessings on thee, barefoot boy!

Oh! for boyhood's painless play,
Sleep that wakes in laughing day;
Health that mocks the doctor's rules:
Knowledge, never learned of schools,
Of the wild bee's morning chase,
Of the wild flower's time and place,
Flight of fowl and habitude
Of the tenants of the wood.
How the tortoise bears his shell,
How the woodchuck digs his cell,
And the ground mole sinks his well;
How the robin feeds her young,
How the oriole's nest is hung;
Where the whitest lillies blow,
Where the freshest berries grow,
Where the ground-nut trails its vine,
Where the wood-grape's clusters shine:
Of the black wasp's cunning way,
Mason of his walls of clay,
And the architectural plans
Of grey hornet artizans!—
For, eschewing books and tasks,
Nature answers all he asks!
Hand in hand with her he walks,
Face to face with her he talks,
Part and parcel of her joy,—
Blessings on thee barefoot boy!

Oh! for boyhood's time of June,
Crowding years in one brief moon,
When all things I heard or saw,
Me, their master, waited for.
I was rich in flowers and trees,
Humming birds and honey bees:
For my sport the squirrel played,
Plied the snouted mole his spade;
For my taste the blackberry cone
Purpled over hedge and stone;
Laughed the brook for my delight
Through the day and through the night,
Whispering at the garden wall,
Talked with me from fall to fall:
Mine the sand-rimmed pickerel pond,
Mine the walnut slopes beyond,
Mine the bending orchard trees,
Apples of Hesperides!
Still, as my horizon grew,
Larger grew my riches too;
All the world I saw or knew,
Seemed a complex Chinese toy,
Fashioned for a barefoot boy!

Oh! for festal dainties spread,
Like my bowl of milk and bread,—
Pewter spoons and bowl of wood,
On the door stone gray and rude!
O'er me like a regal tent,
Cloudy-ribbed the sunset bent,
Purple-curtained, fringed with gold,
Looped in many a wind-swung fold;
While for music came the play
Of the pied frogs' orchestra;
And, to light the noisy choir,
Lit the fly his lamp of fire.
I was monarch: pomp and joy
Waited on the barefoot boy!

Cheerily, then my little man,
Live and laugh as boyhood can!
Though the flinty slopes be hard,
Stubble-speared the new-mown sward,
Every morn shall lead thee through
Fresh baptisms of the dew;
Every evening from thy feet
Shall the cool winds kiss the heat;
All too soon these feet must hide
In the prison cells of pride—
Lost the freedom of the sod,
Like a colt's for work beshod,
Made to tread the mills of toil,
Up and down in ceaseless moil—
Happy if their track be found
Never on forbidden ground—
Happy if they sink not in
Quick and treacherous sands of sin.
Ah! that thou couldst know the joy,
Ere it passes, barefoot boy!

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF NORFOLK.—From conversation with several members of the Norfolk and Portsmouts Committee then in Washington, the *American organ* of Wednesday, collects the following heartrending details:

In consequence of the absence of the country people from the market, the richest as well as the poorest citizens are wholly dependent on the Howard Association for their daily food. The whole population must therefore be sustained at the public expense.

The whole city is infected to such a degree that the noxious effluvia thrown off by it may easily be scented at a considerable distance beyond the city limits.

All the resident physicians, with two or three exceptions, are dead.

The scenes daily witnessed beggar description; and have had no paralell since the Plague of Athens, as described by Thucydides, or the Plague of Florence as described by Boccacio.

A gentleman relates that he had been unable to visit the house of his neighbor, Mrs. Whittle, for two or three days. When he called at the expiration of that time, he found Mrs. Whittle had been dead three days, and her remains still lying uncoffined in the house. In another room were lying, on the bare floor, three young persons, male and female, ill with the fever, and no one to care for them. He procured a wagon and mattresses to remove them to the Hospital. Before he could place them in the wagon the mattresses were stolen and the young lady and her companions in suffering were compelled to lie on the bottom, and when they reached the Hospital to be placed on the floor again.

Many of the dead have been *buried in the alleys of the city*—of course increasing tenfold the danger of the infection.

Nearly all the banks have lost a portion of their most valuable officers.

The wives and children of several of our most distinguished naval officers have, in their last moments, been utterlly unattended.

IS THE LOUISVILLE TRAGEDY TO BE RE-ENACTED IN GEORGIA?—We hope not. For the sake of the good name of our State, for the sake of the honor of our People, and the peace of society, we hope not. We hope every freeman in Georgia will go to the Polls, on the first Monday in October, and vote as he pleases; and we hope none will be there to molest or make him afraid. We say to our Democratic friends, in advance of the election, (we have no red paper signs with which to speak to you on election day) go quietly to the polls. Know your rights, and peaceably maintain them. Avoid a difficulty—abstain from all disorderly conduct; and if "trouble" does come not of *your* seeking, don't go "prepared to meet it." No, fellow citizens, *don't go "prepared to meet trouble,"* let it come more than half way, nay, *all the way*; don't go to meet it. Leave your *preparations* at home. Put up the pistol and the bowie knife—lay down the war club, and go out like free men and men of peace, and vote the ticket your consciences approve and your judgment commends. If victory should perch upon your standard, as we believe it will, then your triumph will not be sullied by the widow's tear, and the orphan's broken hearted sigh.

If the Know-Nothings of Georgia wish to see no trace of blood left after the election, let them avoid all such irritating and fanatic appeals, as were made by the Louisville Journal, to the blood thirsty spirits of Louisville. There are but few foreigners in Georgia—let them enjoy their priviledges peaceably, and if "trouble" comes and not from the Know-Nothings, we shall go with the farthest in placing the stigma where it belongs.

Milledgville Union.

It is full "time to work! Two months only remain before election! In that time let the American council-fires be relighted!—*Auburn American.*

Irishmen should look to their houses and barns. "Council-fires" mean in Kentucky incendiarism. We imagine the same dictionary is used in this State. Again, we say, look to your houses, and get insured.

Albany Knickerbocker.

WHAT IS FUSION!—A "Faithful Whig," in the Boston Adertiser, says:

"*Fusion is the absorption of bankrupt politicians—of deceived and discontented whigs— into an organization where abolition and fanaticism overwhelmingly preponderate, and are the only elements of action.*"

In other words, fusion is a machine to put fanatics into office, and preachers into polities.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1855.

Norfolk and Portsmouth.—The Fever abating.

We are highly gratified to learn that the fever is abating in Norfolk and Portsmouth. But few new cases were reported on Thursday, and on that day the deaths in Norfolk amounted to but thirty-eight. On Thursday there were but thirteen deaths in Portsmouth.

The late new cases are chiefly among the blacks, who, it is stated, withstand the disease much better than the whites.

The ladies of Baltimore held a meeting on Thursday to ask, in the name of humanity, that the orphan children of Norfolk and Portsmouth, numbering between three and four hundred, be sent to Baltimore immediately. Large subscriptions for them were raised, nurses and superintendents appointed, and provision made for their support for one year; but meantime the people of Richmond had stepped forward, and claimed for themselves the credit and the pleasure of taking charge of and providing for these fatherless and motherless ones. The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday says:

"Twenty-seven Orphans, mostly, if not all, females, ranging from six months to ten years of age, came up yesterday afternoon in the steamer Curtis Peck, from Norfolk, and were conveyed from the boat, in omnibuses, to the commodious and pleasant quarters fitted up for them at the Catholic College near this city. These little unfortunates were nicely and comfortably clad, and were accompanied by several female nurses, amongst whom we recognized one or two Sisters of Charity. There were in the number several mere babes, too young to walk, and some apparently in very delicate health. A large crowd met them at the wharf, and their appearance excited a very deep and general sympathy."

The Petersburg Express of Saturday says:

"The Curtis Peck steamer was met at the City Point wharf yesterday, by several gentlemen of this city who went down for the especial purpose of getting a sight at the dear little orphans *en route* for Richmond. They arrived safely under the care of Rev. Thomas Hume, of the Baptist Church, accompanied by three Sisters of Charity. In consequence of some slight indisposition prevailing at the Academy Building in Portsmouth, where the little ones have been residing, only TWENTY-EIGHT came up yesterday. The remainder will be brought up hereafter. They are said to be very sprightly and handsome little boys and girls; and much too young to realize their heavy loss. Some of them we are told are even too young to tell their names, and the probability is their real names will never be ascertained."

P. S. The latest news is up to Sunday night. The number of deaths has considerably diminished, but the new cases are just as violent as at first. Persons are earnestly advised not to return until there are several "black frosts."

MR. STEVENSON'S ADDRESS.

We have received and read with much pleasure the Address of Geo. S. Stevenson, Esq., of Newbern, delivered in June last before the two Societies of Wake Forest College. His subject is "*The Educated Farmer*," which he has treated in an excellent manner. It is gratifying to find men of education and influence, like Mr. Stevenson, giving attention to a subject so important in itself, and so full of interest when considered in connection with the future progress and prosperity of the country.

Many parents, who are able to give all their children the advantages of a thorough education, are too much inclined to devote their means and their attention to such as are designed for what are called the learned professions; while those intended for farmers or planters are neglected. This is unquestionably a mistaken view. It is true, we have many excellent farmers who have never been farther in the walks of knowledge than the "old field school"—yet even these are reading and reflecting men; but the plain truth is, our best farmers are men who have been well educated—who have learned much of chemistry, of geology, of botany, and the like, and consequently of the nature of soils and plants; and who thus bring the knowledge of the past, the results of experiments, and the fixed principles of science to aid them in their labors.

Mr. Stevenson's Address is from the press of the Spirit of the Age, and is handsomely printed.

THE DOWDELL FESTIVAL.

We publish to-day a brief account of the dinner given by the citizens of Chambers County, Alabama, to the Hon. J. F. Dowdell, together with a stirring and able letter addressed to the Committee by Hon. Henry A. Wise. Mr. Wise writes with the warmth of a man of genius, with the wisdom of a sage, and the frankness of a true American patriot:

The following Resolution, among others, was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we denounce as false and unauthorized any assumpton, allegation, or implication, that we are less loyal to the principles and devoted to the fortunes of our 'native land' than those who arrogate to themselves the *name* and distinction of 'the American party,' while they pursue a policy based upon *anti-American principles*, and destined to develop *anti-American results*; that we are any more '*the foreign party*,' as we have been insultingly designated, than the framers of the constitution of the United States; that by the advocacy of religious liberty we become the especial apologists and advocates of Romanism; all these we denounce with indignation as 'false and unauthorized constructions' of our words and actions."

AID FOR NOREOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—St. John's Lodge of Masons, Wilmington, has sent one hundred dollars to the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers. Speaking of the private subscriptions in Wilmington, the Commercial says: "There is no pressing (say the committee) necessary now; the young and the old, the rich and the poor, press in with their thank offerings, seeming to look upon it as a proud privilege to be donors in such a holy cause. May the Lord prosper and bless as he has promised the cheerful givers."

A meeting was held in Warrenton on the 8th to raise funds for the sufferers; and we learn from the Tarborough Southerner that three hundred and twenty-four dollars have been contributed in that place, and that the amount will reach $500. Well done, Tarborough!

MELAECHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Monday evening last a young lady, aged about 17, the daughter of Mr. Frost, of this City, was instantly killed by the discharge of a gun in the hands of a negro woman, a hired servant in the family belonging to Mr. Jenkins. The load entered the left side of the head, just over the ear, letting out the brains.

We learn that an inquest was held over the body, and that the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The negro woman, it is supposed, was carrying the gun out of the house, and it went off in range with the head of Miss Frost, who was sitting sewing in the yard. The servant was engaged in cleaning up the house, and was directed to remove the gun. Altogether, it was a singular accident, and furnishes another warning against the imprudent handling of loaded fire-arms.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—His Excellency Gov. Bragg, has recommended the 25th of next month, October, "as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN NEW HANOVER.

Pursuant to public notice a large and respectable portion of the Democratic party of New Hanover County met in the Court House, in Wilmington, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 11th, 1855, for the purpose of interchanging sentiments, giving utterance to the feelings of pride and satisfaction with which they hail the recent Democratic victories in North Carolina and the other Southern States, and devising means to perfect the organization of the Democratic party so as to secure the continued triumph of the principles of Democracy.

Dr. John D. Bellamy was called to the Chair, and S. R. Bunting and Jno. P. Bannerman were appointed Secretaries. On motion of E. W. Hall, a Committee, consisting of Hon. W. S. Ashe, R. T. Bannerman, James Kerr, David McIntyre, and James Fulton, Esquires, was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. During the absence of the Committee a call was made upon Dr. W. C. Wilkings, who addressed the meeting in an able and impressive manner; and during the meeting John D. Taylor and E. W. Hall, Esquires, responded to calls made upon them in brief but interesting speeches. Mr. Ashe, from the Committee, reported the following appropriate and excellent resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That as Democrats assembled together in free and open meeting, we deem this a proper occasion to renew our expressions of undiminished confidence in the principles of the great National Democratic party as set forth in the resolutions of its State and National Conventions.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of our last Congress on the Kansas-Nebraska Bills, and the principles therein established, and that we shall regard the repeal of those acts, or the refusal to admit Kansas, or any other State, into the Union, with such constitution as her people may select, because of the existence of Slavery therein, as an act of insult and injustice to the South, affording just cause for a disruption of all the ties that bind us to the Union.

Resolved, That the National Democrats of the North, who have battled for the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, and for the maintenance of the Fugitive Slave Law, against the combined forces of Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism, and who stand ready to battle for the admittances of Kansas as a Slave State, should her people demand it, merit the confidence, the thanks, and the sympathies of all true Southern men.

Resolved, That among the Democracy alone, at the North, are to be found those patriotic men who have thus stood by the rights of the South and the principles of the Constitution, and that the National Democratic party affords the only organization in that section with which the South can safely or consistently co-operate.

Resolved, That President Pierce, in his inaugural and annual addresses, has declared and set forth principles of National policy which meet our hearty approval, and has earned for himself the thanks of the country for the enforcement of those principles in giving his signature to the Kansas and Nebraska Bills—his faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and his vetoes of measures of extravagance and doubtful constitutionality, as well as other measures of a demonstrative policy, in accordance with these principles. He has deserted no principles, and falsified no pledges.

Resolved, That we have no sort of sympathy with the Know Nothing order or self-styled American party. We dislike its secresy, its illegal oaths, its unconstitutional tendencies, its political proscription, its religious intolerance and its abolition connections and affinities. Such an order is opposed to the spirit of our country and subversive of its institutions.

Resolved, That we rejoice over the signal triumphs of the glorious old Democratic party obtained in every Southern State where elections have yet been held, with the single exception of Kentucky, where the victory of the Know Nothings is stained with the blood of women and children, and abolitionism has obtained its only foot-hold upon Southern soil

Resolved, That the time has come when all Democrats who value their principles, and the success of their party as a means of enforcing those principles, should come together and act as one man against this dangerous and subversive *ism*; and every Democrat should regard it as a personal and individual duty incumbent upon him as a citizen, to meet, expose and condemn the influence of this pernicious delusion."

GREAT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN MAINE!

The Democrats of Maine have just achieved a great and signal victory over their opponents, made up as they were of Fusionists, Know Nothings, Abolitionists, Maine law men, &c. The vote for Governor in 214 towns, foots up, for Wells for Governor, Democrat, 34,096—Morrill, Fusionist and K. N., 36,649—Reed, 7,520. The majority against Morrill will be 8 or 10,000. The Legislature is Democratic by a large majority, and as no candidate for Governor has a majority of the popular vote, that body will elect Mr. Wells Governor. The "State of Maine" newspaper says:

"The revolution is full and complete. Last year the republicans had the entire senate and all but about 40 members of the house. This year the tables are turned.

The result shows an uprising of the people against arbitrary and unjust laws. The principle of prohibition is completely repudiated, the Maine liquor law advocates thrust aside forever, and the know nothing organization entirely 'crushed out.'

The Portland massacre—the attempts to whitewash the guilty conduct of Neal Dow—the unlawful arming of the police from the state arsenal, and finally *the attempts to abolitionize the State by Wade, Banks, Hale, Fessenden and others, all aided to produce the present result.*"

The Eastern Argus says:

"The triumph is all we could wish. Fusion fanaticism and murderous Neal Dowism have got a death blow in their strong hold. We do not forget however that our victory is not an exclusive democratic triumph. Our noble allies, the straight whigs, deserve all praise for the generous and determined support, which their patriotic love of the Union, and their contempt for the present administration of our state affairs, has induced them to render our cause, and with them we gladly share the honor of our success."

The Portland Argus says:

"THE RESULT AND ITS CAUSE.—We congratulate the people of Maine upon the issue of the contest. It has been a severe one. The dominant party have labored as hardly as did ever party before to perpetuate its power. It subsidized the press; it polluted the pulpit; it changed the professed churches of the living God to caucus clubs; it dishonored the holy Sabbath; it uttered giant slanders; it tampered with the right of ballot; it shot freemen down in the streets, and armed itself for greater slaughter; it made unconstitutional and oppressive laws; it placed in the high seats of power men whose characters were spotted all over with the foul leprosy of crime; it divided American citizens into classes; and above all, beyond all, it stood arrayed against the Union of these States.

Wearied, sickened, disgusted with such folly and treason, the people rose *en masse*, determined to overthrow the present party, and elevate men whose principles and characters would be the guarantee of sound government.

And they have done so. Their potent voice has been heard, and by the silent but resistless means of the BALLOT-BOX, they have accomplished a revolution hardly equalled, never surpassed in the nation."

The Boston Post furnishes the following splinters from the late "smash up" of the fanatics of Maine:

"J. P. Hale was at Bangor when the result of the Maine election became known, but speedily fled through Portland to his home in New York or elsewhere.

"The victors celebrated their triumph in Portland without being fired upon by Neal Dow.

"Governor Morrill's own town, Readfield, voted him into oblivion."

☞ L. D. Pender, Esq., has been elected County Solicitor of Edgecombe, without opposition, in place of J. L. Bridgers, Esq., resigned.

A THRILLING CONTRAST.

We make the following extract from a powerful letter, recently written by Hon. John D. Freeman, of Mississippi, to his constituents:

"By this constitution the right to decide upon all questions of national politics is wrested from the citizen—wrested from all the State and subordinate councils, and vested in the 'national council.' Like the usurping Pope Gregory VII, they claim both temporal and spiritual power over their subjects. The Pope was papist; the 'council' is deistical.—The Pope persecuted Protestants as heretics; the council persecutes Catholics as heretics. The Pope professed the religion of Christ; the council profess to believe in a Supreme Being as the Creator and Preserver of the Universe. The council say the Pope's creed and form of worship are wrong, and that of the council right. I am no theologian, nor am I a papist; but it appears to me that Christ himself, and not the 'national council,' is the proper umpire to decide this controversy. Christ has said, 'whosoever believeth on my name shall be saved'—'go ye into all the earth and preach my Gospel.' Catholics believe in the name of Christ, and are preaching his Gospel, as they understand it. Now, what right has the 'council,' under the dispensation of Christ, to say to the Catholic, you shall not preach the Gospel as you understand it in the United States? Is not such conduct unchristian and in violation of the above command of the Saviour? What power on earth can certainly say which of the several Christian denominations have adopted the best or the true mode of worship? Is it not more Christian to tolerate them all according to the world-wide religion and redemption of Christ?—'Judge not, that ye be not judged,' is the command of the Saviour.

"But the creed of the council does not embrace the Christian religion; they neither acknowledge Christ as the son of God or the Saviour of sinners, nor the Bible as the exponent of the will of God upon earth. They are simply Deists. They believe in the existence of a 'Supreme Being as the Creator and Preserver of the Universe.' *Expresio uniusest exclusio alterius* is a maxim of interpretation universally acceded to, and by this rule they are Deists and infiedels. This is their whole creed as expressed in their constitution. In their Philadelphia platform they acknowledged 'that Almighty Being who rules over the universe.' They nowhere embrace the religion of Christ. The oath they administer is before God Almighty and witnesses, and not upon the Holy Evangelists. They persecute a Christian Church which has taught the religion of Christ from the begiming of His dispensation, and they express no other belief than that of the infidel. 'By their fruits shall ye know them.' But let us pursue the parallel between their alleged usurpations of the Pope and that of the "national council.' They accuse the Pope of usurping both temporal and spiritual power, and they retaliate by adopting similar measures themselves. They accuse the Pope of administering jesuitical oaths, and of binding his adherents to secrecy, and they follow the same wicked example. They say the will of the Pope is the supreme law of his followers; the 'national council' abolishes old platforms and old creeds of politics and religion, and establishes new ones; they 'decide all questions of national politics;' they nominate all national candidates for office, and their edicts are as potent with the order as was ever a Papal bull from the Roman Vatican. They have yielded up their individual freedom of thought, speech, and action, and made the 'national council' another 'immaculate conception,' before whom all know-nothings must bow with abject veneration. They accuse the Pope of interpreting the Bible for his followers, and of speaking in an unknown tongue, in order to cover his nefarious designs; the council adopts an infidel creed, and manufactures a cabalistic language known only to the national council and a selected few of the order. The novitiate is not permitted to break the seal of this secret."

And now read this vivid and truthful sketch, which we copy from the Washington Union:

"Know-nothingism is national in the South and sectional in the North; secret in New York and open in Georgia; Catholic in Louisiana and Protestant in New England; black in Maine and white in Virginia; it swears the son to proscribe the foreigner, even if that foreigner should be that son's father; it opposes the caucus, and settles its candidates in packed cabals; it elevates the negro and degrades the adopted citizen; it curses all monarchs, and adopts the creed of George the Third against emigration; it abuses the Pope, and declares itself infallible; it assails the Spanish Inquisition, and imitates its clandestine persecutions; it professes Christianity and proscribes its neighbor; it adores the Bible and shoots down the unoffending citizen; it adores the constitution, and sets up a test by that constitution prohibited; it pays a premium for treason to friendship, and affixes the brand of perjury upon all who refuse to obey its obligations; it asks for free schools, and proscribes poor, helpless female teachers; it repudiates the Catholic and admits the Infidel;—to crown all, it persecutes the most eminent native citizen who does not approve its mummeries, and protects the lowest of ruffians—it discards an Edward Everett for a William Poole."

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The Commissioners for the North-Carolina Asylum for the insane held a meeting in this City last week—present, Messrs. John M. Morehead, Calvin Graves, George W. Mordecai, C. L. Hinton, and Thos. D. Hogg.

We learn that Dr. E. C. Fisher was re-appointed Superintendent, at a salary of $2,000. Dr. Fisher will remove to the Asylum, and reside there permanently, giving his personal attention to the affairs of the institution. Mrs. W. J. Alexander, of Lincolnton, was appointed Matron of the institution, at a salary of $500; and Mr. Rufus K. Ferrill, of Wake, was appointed Steward, at a salary of $300. These are all good appointments. We entertain no doubt that the institution, with such officers, and under the care of wise and humane Legislatures, will fully realize the expectations of the benevolent and philanthropic.

The buildings, it is expected, will be completed, furnished, and ready for the reception of this afflicted class by the first of next January. The painting and plastering have been completed, and the stuccoing is nearly done. The institution is designed to accommodate 250 persons.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

As some of our cotemporaries seem to be in doubt as to the manner in which the next Democratic National Convention is to be constituted, we publish the following resolutions of the last Democratic National Convention, held at Baltimore, for general information:

"*Resolved*, That the next Democratic National Convention be held at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio.

Resolved, That in constituting future National Conventions of the democratic party, in order to secure the respective rights of the States to their relative representation in such conventions, each State shall be entitled to twice the number of delegates that it has votes in the electoral college, and no more; and that the democratic national committee, in making arrangements for the next National Convention, provide such number of seats therein for each State, and secure the same to the delegates elect.

Resolved, That the time of holding the next convention be designated by the democratic national committee; and that, in their call, the above resolution be inserted as the rule for choosing delegates."

Washington Union.

The Hon. Warren Winslow is the member of the Democratic National Committee for this State.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—The sales of cotton for the last two days amount to 7,500 bales of middling at 9 to 9½ cts. Prices are steady and receipts very large. Flour—Superfine, $7 75 to 7 90.

Col. Murchison, the energetic President of the C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co., we are glad to learn, is fast recovering from his recent illness. His numerous friends will be glad to learn of his speedy restoration to health. *Fay. Car.*

QUEEN VICTORIA IN FRANCE.

Description of the Fete given to the Queen of England, at Versailles, on the 25th of August, 1855. [Translated from the "*Moniteur*," for the N. C. Standard.]

The palace of Louis XIV. resumed, on Saturday evening, as if by enchantment, the life and splendour which animated it in its brightest days. Our epoch is called to witness wonders which would have appeared impossible in the greatest ages and under the most glorious reigns. In a short time, when the *eclat* of these *fetes* and the noise of these acclamations shall have ceased, and one can reflect upon the bearing and signification of all that has transpired in this week, so brilliant and so full of events—the voyage and sojourn of Her Majesty, the Queen Victoria, in the capital of France, will be regarded as one of those incidents which would have seemed a dream before it had been accomplished. All those who shall have been witnesses of this enthusiastic reception, these manifestations of sincere cordiality and profound sympathy, from sovereign to sovereign and nation to nation, will have created for themselves one of those ineffaceable souvenirs which old age delights to recount, and which form an era in the existence of individuals as well as the history of peoples.

Versailles decked herself out to receive worthily the august guests of the Emperor. The large court of the Chateau shone as in mid-day; the imposing and severe outline of that noble and beautiful architecture was drawn in lines of fire, and the statues of marble that adorn the double balustrade of the grand staircase, appeared astonished at all this noise and movement.

Their Majesties entered by the marble stairway; whilst the invited guests ascended the Princes' stairway. Saloons for waiting and repose, boudoirs hung with blue damask and filled with elegant jardinieres, had been prepared for the Queen of England and Prince Albert, in the ancient apartments of Marie Antoinette. The Emperor and Empress retired for a few instants into apartments reserved for them. Their Majesties then traversed the grand apartments of Louis XIV., brilliantly lighted and having their huge fire-places transformed into corbeilles of flowers and masses of foliage.

The gallery of mirrors presented the most dazzling effect. At the four angles, four orchestras were elevated, composed of two hundred artists and directed by Strauss and Dufresne. Flowers and shrubbery concealed the platform of the musicians, and the harmony seemed to gush from invisible instruments through groves of dahlias, peonies and oleanders. Garlands suspended from the vaulted roof entwined themselves together and formed the most graceful and charming decorations; thousands of lustres, girandoles, and candelabras, reflected "*ad infinitum*" in the mirrors, poured torrents of light upon the brilliant costumes of the guests, all tinselled with gold and enriched with diamonds.

On approaching the windows, a spectacle still more enchanting met the eyes. The great "*parterre d'eau*" was framed on all sides by a striking series of arcades in the "Renaissance" style, tracing itself upon the back ground of the park, in colored fire, and linked together by an emerald trellicework. In the centre rose an arch, two-thirds larger than any of the rest, in the form of a triumphal arch, surmounted with the double escutcheon of France and England. At the two corners on the right and left, two other arcades rounded off, ornamented with glittering monograms of their Majesties. Under these brilliant arches the water shot up in spouts and fell in cascades. The two basins formed one vast sheet of liquid light, on which swam golden dolphins bestridden by Cupid's bearing globular torch holders and Venitian garlands.

At ten o'clock the doors of the grand apartments were opened, and their Majesties, followed by the whole court, made their *entree* into the gallery of mirrors.

The Queen of England had the arm of the Emperor, the Empress that of Prince Albert; the Princess Matilde that of the Prince of Bavaria; the Princess Royal that of Prince Napoleon.

Their Majesties, after a few moments, directed their steps towards the balconies which had been reserved for them in the apartments of Louis XIV., to see the fire-works erected on the "*piece d'eau des Suisses*," for which the Count Bacciochi, first chamberlain and superintendent of the court spectacles, had given the signal. Two hundred cannon shot were fired, and rockets and bombs described in the air their luminous furrows or burst in showers of parti-colored stars; then, when the cloud of smoke was suddenly rent and the turrets and towers of Windsor Castle appeared against the horizon, a loud and spontaneous acclamation resounded through the crowd. At the same moment, two orchestras placed in the Orangery executed the anthem, "God save the Queen."

A platform, covered with Gobelin tapestry, had been raised in front of the southern facade; the guests reached it by large external stair-ways constructed at the two extremities, and from thence admired the immense perspective outstretched before them.

At half-past ten, the Emperor opened the ball with the Queen of England.

At eleven, the court went into the theatre for supper. The table of their Majesties had been laid in the box of honor, which overlooked the other boxes embellished with ladies, the orchestra and the parterre, transformed into festal halls. Everywhere flowers, lights, dazzling toilettes; everywhere an air of satisfaction, of joy, of rapture impossible to describe. The "*coup d'œuil*" was truly fairylike.

Their Majesties left Versailles amidst the warmest demonstrations of enthusiasm. After their departure the ball was prolonged till morning, and throughout the night the road was ploughed by brilliant equipages conducting back the guests to Paris.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The following conversation occurred between a gentleman of some sixty years of age, a Know Nothing Whig and a Democrat, on the day of the last election:

Know Nothing—How are you, Mr. Democrat?

Democrat—Quite well, I thank you.

K. N.—Have you not grown tired of your old Democratic principles yet?

D.—Not in the least.

K N.—Oh! Come over and join us and be an American.

D.—I never expect to join the Know Nothings, but with respect to being an American, I am as much so as you or any other man.

K. N.—Did you ever vote for David S. Reid, and would you do it again?

D.—Yes, with pleasure.

K. N.—(In triumph.)—Well he is a Know Nothing, and is now running for Congress in this State.

D.—Not so fast, David S. Reid is in the United States Senate.

K. N.—No, no; that is Dobbin.

D.—You are mistaken.

K. N.—I am not.

D.—Well, we will call up some gentleman and refer the matter to him.

K. N.—Well, well I will tell you the fact, I don't like Mr. Kerr no way. *

For the Standard.

MESSRS EDITORS: Having seen in the "Ocean Banner" that the reasons given for the defeat of "Sam" in Carteret were, among others, MONEY, I happening to know somewhat about the money matter, which no doubt is alluded to in the paper above named, on which I have this statement to make, for which I hold myself responsible.

Some time in July, Mr. Joseph Merrill had the misfortune to have his house and all that he had destroyed by fire. Upon this case several subscriptions were started in this town and in the county for his relief, and after a sufficiency was collected to nearly replace his loss, the money was handed to him. Then a report went abroad that the said Merrill had withdrawn from the Know Nothings; whereupon, several persons connected with the said order of K. N's. called upon me for the amounts which they had paid in to be refunded, which I promised to do when the amount could be received. It has actually been paid back to John W. Morgan, E. W. Pigott and Dr. M. F. Arendell, and Mr. Merrill voted with them for their Rev. Dark-lantern candidate for congress. So much for the MONEY INFLUENCE. Pork and meal very probably would amount to about the same, if investigated. As for whiskey, the Know Nothings were the only party that kept an open drinking house in Beaufort on the day of the election.

A. J. FULCHER.

Beaufort, N. C., Sept. 12, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN STOKES COUNTY.

On Tuesday of September County Court a large portion of the Democracy of Stokes County assembled in the Court House at Danbury, and on motion, William A. Mitchell was called to the Chair, and Solomon Morgan was requested to act as Secretary, whereupon John Q. Beasly offered the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the course pursued by Alfred M. Scales, Esq., our political standard-bearer in the late campaign in this District, and that our thanks and gratitude are due to him for the ability and fidelity with which he discussed and maintained the great principles of Democracy.

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to and condemn all *secret, oath-bound* political organizations by whatever name known.

Resolved, That we deprecate the spirit of intolerance and persecution manifested by the Know-Nothing or self-styled American party; that we regard the proscription of foreigners, and the exclusion of citizens from office on account of their religion as contrary to the genius and spirit of our institutions.

Which resolutions were unanimously adopted.—Mr. Scales being present, came forward and returned his thanks for the compliment paid him in a short but neat and appropriate address.

Thomas Settle, jr., was then loudly called for, who responded in an able and eloquent address of considerable length, which was loudly applauded.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Standard.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

W. A. MITCHELL, *Chm'n.*

SOLOMON MORGAN, *Sec'y.*

After the Democratic meeting had adjourned the Know Nothings present being a little sore, called out loudly and lustily for Mr. Gilmer, who came forward and made a long and bitter speech in favor of the Know Nothing organization and denunciatory of the administration, and Democracy generally.—Mr. Settle replied to him at considerable length, effectually showing up the fallacy of the gentleman's arguments in a most happy manner. Upon the whole it was a proud day for the Democracy of old Stokes. Know Nothingism, I can assure you, has but a small hold in this staunch republican County.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The Harrisonburg (Catahoula, La.) Independent of Wednesday week, says:

"The intense heat of the weather, without a general rain for more than a month past, is beginning to affect vegetation very seriously. Grass in many places is parching up, and the stock range failing to a great extent. Cotton crops, as a general thing, must turn out much shorter than was anticipated three weeks ago. In fact, we hear that in some districts higher up the river the cotton is actually dying for want of rain. The river is in good boating order as high as this point, owing to the late rise of several feet in the Mississippi. The health of our parish and of the country generally continues remarkably good."

The Farmerville, La. Enquirer, says that in Union parish vegetation, and cotton especially, is suffering very much because of the drought.

The Minden, La. Gazette, of the 16th ult., reports the weather exceedingly hot, but the health of town and county good.

The Shreveport, La. Gazette, of the 18th ult., has the following.

"On the river the cotton is doing well and promises an abundant yield but from the uplands we are sorry to hear unfavorable accounts, owing to the long protracted drought.

"Some weeks ago we thought the river was as low as it could be, but we were mistaken; to every deep there is a still lower deep, it is said, and so with "Old Red," it seems that every "lowest stage" of water leaves room for still a lower."

MASONRY AND KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The following card appears in the last number received of the Fort Smith (Arkansas) Gazette. We commend it to the carefnl perusal of all true and honorable Masons who have been deluded into the know-nothing orgainization:

We, the undersigned, having been initiated into the order called know-nothings, at the office of Dr. J. H. T. Maine, of this city, have become perfectly satisfied that the principles of said called order are antagonistic to republicanism and in violating of the constitution of the United States, and also in violation of *our obligations* to the Masonic fraternity, which teaches us "to respect the constitution of our country, love to God, and charity to all men."

Having found that the order of know-nothings is not what it was represented to us, and believing it to be in opposition to good morals and in violation of law, and directly opposed to the obligation of *true Masons*, we therefore publicly withdraw from, and renounce forever our fellowship with, said party known as know-nothings.

A. D. GATES,
B. F. GATES.

A KNOW-NOTHING PARSON IN MISSISSIPPI.—At the present time, Rev. Mr. Clinton, a Baptist clergyman, is attempting to evangelize Mississippi for the benefit of the know-nothing order. If only a portion of the sayings attributed to him be true, his congregation would be largely the gainers in pure religion and sound morality if he wholly forsook the pulpit for the stump. A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal thus alludes to a speech recently delivered by the reverend gentleman at Holly Springs, Mississippi:

"Mr. Clinton commenced by abusing the administration in the same manner as all disaffected and disappointed democrats and office-seekers. He charged the Postmaster General with sending out secret mail-agents, with secret keys, for the purpose of robbing the mail bags—a charge so degrading and false, that it should be spoken of only to brand it with the infamy the author deserves by all true American citizens."

The transparent falsehoods of this unscrupulous political parson will be properly answered and effectually rebuked at the ballot-box. Every speech he makes will only add to the numbers in the democratic ranks. Let him keep on.

THE WHOLE THING BURST UP.—We understand that the know-nothing councils of Savannah met in grand conference last evening and resolved to disband! They passed resolutions to surrender up their charters, papers, lists of enrolment archives, &c.—to who we could not learn—perhaps to the mother council of Massachusetts. We sincerely hope, before they are shipped, that a curious public be permitted to see them. Our know-nothing friends might thereby turn an honest penny. We would give as much to see those documents as we would to see Barnum's "Happy Family."

The national constitution, ritual, oaths, obligations, initiation, ceremonies and all, likewise we understand, went by the board. As to the secrecy anti-Nebraska platform we are not so well informed. One thing is certain, however—know-nothingism in Savannah has completely burst up! We are not surprised. It has held together now longer by far than we had expected.

In writing the obituary of this singular order a few words will suffice. It was born of abolition, nourished by intolerance and proscription, and died of the elections in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama. [*Savannah Georgian.*

Aid for the Norfolk and Portsmouth Sufferers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 15.—The contributions for the Yellow Fever sufferers amount to $2,000.

Population of Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The total population of this city is 163,000, including 88,000 of foreign extraction. It is estimated that 50,000 business men with their families reside in the country.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Stocks are better. Flour is unchanged and firm, with a moderate demand at previous rates. Wheat is unchanged and in limited demand at former prices. Corn is a trifle lower.—Pork is dull. Lard is firm. Whiskey firm at 41 cts.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—Sales of 3,000 barrels Howard street and Ohio flour at $7 75. City Mills is held at same price, with no sales. Grain—supply light and prices unchanged. Provisions are very firm. Pork, mess, $21½ a 22, prime 19½ a 20; bulk meat shoulders 11, sides 11¼, hams 11½ a 12. Bacon shoulders 12¼ a 12½ sides 12¾ a 13, hams 13½ a 14.

For the Standard.

SAM'S SOLILOQUY.

In North Carolina's lubly clime
  I've worked from night to night,
A rakin' up a motly crew,
  To aid me in de fight;
But de Lokyfokies smelt a rat,
  And de debbil was to pay—
And such a slashin' I neber got
  As on de 'lection day.
    Chorus—Den carry me back to my native State—
      To my native State once more—
      O carry me back, O carry me back
      To Massachusetts shore.

I fixed my tricks—my signs and grips—
  Both Whigs and Lokies were dar;
Old Sam afraid dat somethin' break,
  And so he make 'em swar.
But 'twan't no use. One night we met
  By de light of a silver moon,*
And de dratted Lokies run away—
  Dey swore dey smelt a Coon!
    Chorus—Den carry me back, &c.

And now de 'lection is done pass',
  De truth can do no harm:
Dem dirty dolts may go to grass,
  Who bolted through alarm.
Bill Graham, Mangum, or our Badger
  Is worth ten thousand such;
Dey nebber fly—unles de danger
  Threatens to be much.
    Chorus—Den carry me back, &c.

De Souf's no place for midnight clubs,
  Nor Yankee cunning folks;
De way dey sometimes treat us dar—
  Old Sam can't stand sich jokes.
So give me here my lantern dark—
  I'll quit dis mournful vale,
And spend de remnant of my days
  With Wilson and Jonny Hale.
    Chorus—So carry me back, &c.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 15.

BACON firm at 12 to 13—FLOUR dull at 7 to $8—CORN arriving freely, and selling at 1 to $1 10 per bushel—COTTON 9¾ to 10¼—FLAXSEED 1 15 to 1 25 per bushel—LARD 11½ to 12½—SPTS TURP. 40 cents per gallon—FODDER 90 to $1 per hundred.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 15.

TURPENTINE—Continues to be brought in sparingly, and is firm at our quotation. Further sales yesterday of 250 bbls. at $2 90 for yellow dip, ⅌ 280 lbs. No sales this morning.

SPTS. TURP.—Has again advanced, with sales after closing our report yesterday of 50 bbls. at 45 cents, 100 do. to arrive at same price, and 570 do. at 46 cents per gallon. The market is firm this morning and only 50 bbls. have changed hands at 46 cents—sellers holding at 48 @ 50 cents.

ROSIN—No sales.

TAR—Is in demand, and meets with ready sale at $2 25 ⅌ bbl., at which 180 bbls., sold yesterday. *Journal.*

PETERSBURG MARKET.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 15, 1855.

FLOUR—Southern flour is 37½ cents higher for common brands, but the standard and better grades are unchanged; the sales are 2,000 bbls., at 7 75 @ $8 25 for common to good; 8 37½ @ 8 50 for favorite, and 8 62½ @ 9 50 for extra; included at the latter rate are Petersburg City Mills, which is coming forward equal to the best extra Genessee, being nearly as white and of a much sweeter flavor; double extra of this brand, of which a few barrels have been received, would command a still higher rate.

WHEAT—The market is dull to-day, but we have no change to note in prices.

GUANO.—The market is very active with large sales at 52½ to 53 with a prospect of a further advance.

TOBACCO—The market is very active with a slight advance in good manufacturing and shipping kinds.

APPLE BRANDY—In good demand; last sales at 65 cts.

CORN—We hear of no sales to-day. We quote at 80 to 85, and the market not brisk.

BACON—The market is very active and firm with a tendency of a still further advance. We quote Va., hog round at 13 to 13½. Sides at 13 to 13½. Shoulders at 12 to 12½.

LARD—Market active. Sales of kegs at 14 to 15. Barrels 12½. Pressed at 15½ to 16c.

SALT—Some holders have withdrawn their stocks from the market. We quote at $1 65 to 1 70, with but little to be had below the latter rate. *Express.*

DIED,

In Phillips County, Arkansas, on the 29th August, the infant son of Mr. James S. Walton, formerly of Wake County.

NEW BOOKS!

Prof. Pinney's Practical French Grammar:

MR. LOVEJOY, WHO USES THESE WORKS in his Academy, speaks of them as follows:

The world has been at work for centuries, to find out an easy and expeditions mode of teaching an Englishman the French language. Prof. Pinney's are decidly the best books of the kind that have hitherto made their appearance. The author's plan is wholly conversational. Commencing with simple oral exercises, the student is led on by easy progressive steps, until he is made acquainted with the idioms, and with almost every variety and form of expression—everything being so admirably managed, that one learns the syntax and the conjugation of the verbs, the spelling, pronunciation, the reading and writing of the language, without being aware of much difficulty or labor.

Prof. P.'s books consist of a large and small grammar, accompanied with a key and French reader. The small one is designed for beginners, the large one for advanced students. The method of instruction is somewhat like that in Arnold's Greek and Latin exercises. Nor does it differ very materially from Ollendoff's. And yet, it is less difficult, and in some respects superior, especially in the syntax of the subjunctive mood.

The above works may be had at Turner's North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh.

Sept. 20th, 1855. 86—1t.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, BY A RESOLUTION OF THE General Assembly, it is made the duty of the Governor of the State for the time being, "to set apart a day in every year, and to give notice thereof by Proclamation, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings, and of supplication for his continual kindness and care over us as a State and as a nation."

Now, therefore, I do by this, my Proclamation, set apart Thursday the 25th day of October next, as such day, and do most respectfully and earnestly recommend that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of this State.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the [L. S.] State, at the Executive office, in the City of Raleigh, on the 17th day of September, 1855, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

THOMAS BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*
September 18, 1855. 86—4w.

☞ Register copy.

CANCERS! CANCERS!

DR. CLOPTON IS NOW IN RALEIGH. SINCE his visit here in June, he has put up Medicines for over 500 persons in the State of Virginia, where he has been before, and expects to visit Virginia again next Summer, and get ten cases to one as many that he has put up Medicines for this Summer, and now nearly well. Will you that are afflicted with Cancers, Scrofula, or any other disease of the skin come and give him a trial that he may be induced to visit your City again next Summer.

Read the certificates below:

DR. CLOPTON—It no doubt will be gratifying to you when I tell you that a neighbor of Hobbs, of Nottoway, called on me not long since, by a special request of Mr. Hobbs, to tender me his thanks and express his gratitude to me for having sent you to him, saying that the service rendered him was invaluable, and he entertains strong hopes of being shortly entirely relieved by the use of your remedy.

JOHN A. JETER.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 14, 1855.

WILSON'S DEPOT, South-Side R. R. Va.

DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my Cancer is entirely well, your Ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions, and soon it took effect, and my Cancer was removed, and I am now, to all human appearance, perfectly well I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottoway Co., Va., Fel. 2, 1855.
Sept, 17, 1855. 86—tf

DeQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo, ——
The Miscellaneous Essays, do ——
The Cæsars, do ——
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo, ——
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo,
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo,
Theological Essays and other Papers, do
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo,

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE NEGRO WOMAN AGED FORTY-four years. She is a good ironer and washer. For further information apply at this office.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—2tpd.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

[CONTINUED.]

Kansas.—For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.—For payment of second of three instalments in money, of thirteen thousand dollars each, for purchase of former permanent annuities, and relinquishment of claims and damages, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirteen thousand dollars;

For the second of five instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and twenty

For the second of five instalments for purchase of iron and steel, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Kickapoos.—For second instalment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars, for education, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars;

For the payment of this sum, as second instalment upon two hundred thousand dollars, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

Menomonies.—For the last of twenty instalments as annuity, in money, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty thousand dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments for two blacksmiths and assistants, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments for iron and steel for shops, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and forty dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments for two thousand pounds of tobacco, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, four hundred dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments for farming utensils and cattle, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments for thirty barrels of salt, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and fifty dollars;

For fourth of fifteen instalments for pay of miller, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, six hundred dollars.

Miamies.—For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars;

For fifteenth of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-eighth October, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For arrears of nine thousand seven hundred and forty-six dollars and fourteen cents, for payment in full to Jane T. Griggs, and her husband, John Griggs, and Sash-o-quash, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fifty-six dollars and ninety-two cents;

For interest on investment of two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty six cents, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents;

For interest on fifty-thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For second of six equal annual instalments to Miamies residing on ceded lands, for purchase of former perpetual and other annuities, and relinquishment of claims, per fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eleven cents.

Miamies—Eel River.—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Navajoes.—For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Navajoes, pursuant to the requirements of the tenth article treaty ninth September, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, five thousand dollars.

Omahas.—For first of three instalments in money or otherwise, of forty thousand dollars each per annum, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March eighteen hundred and fifty-four, forty thousand dollars.

For first of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars;

For first of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For first of ten instalments for support of farmer, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars;

For the erection of a grist and saw-mill, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand dollars;

For the erection of a smith's shop, and purchase of tools therefor, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two hundred dollars;

For payment of Lewis Sounsosee, (a half-breed,) in full for services, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

Osages.—For eighteenth of twenty instalments, as annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article treaty eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars;

For eighteenth of twenty instalments for two smiths' establishments, per second article treaty eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, two thousand dollars;

For interest on sixty nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four sections of land, set apart, second January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Ottoes and Missourias.—For first of three instalments, as annuity, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars;

For first of ten instalments for pay of Miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars;

For first of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For first of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars;

For the erection of a grist and saw-mill, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand dollars;

For the erection of a smith's shop, and purchase of tools therefor, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four two hundred dollars;

For payment to Lewis Barnard, for services rendered the tribe, per twelfth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

Ottowas.—For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, one thousand dollars.

Ottowas and Chippewas.—For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at six per centum, to be paid as annuity; per resolution of Senate, seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twelve thousand dollars;

For education for twenty years and during the pleasure of Congress, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five thousand dollars;

For missions for twenty years and during the pleasure of Congress, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars;

For vaccine matter, medicines, and pay of physicians, so long as the Indians remain on their reservations, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars;

For three blacksmiths and assistants, for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, per seventh article treaty twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, for twenty years and during the pleasure of Congress, per seventh article treaty twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, six hundred and sixty dollars;

For gunsmith, for twenty years and during the pleasure of Congress, per seventh article treaty twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, for twenty years and during the pleasure of Congress, per seventh article treaty twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For two farmers and assistants, for ten years and during the pleasure of the Presidents, per seventh article treaty twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For two mechanics, for ten years and during the pleasure of the President, per seventh article treaty twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Pawnees.—For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three one thousand dollars.

Pottawatomies.—For permanent annuity, in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars;

For life annuity to chief, in goods, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars;

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars;

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars;

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand dollars;

For permanent provision for the payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two hundred and twenty dollars,

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two thousand dollars;

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Pottawatomies of Huron.—For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

Quapaws.—For education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President per third article treaty thirteenth, May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For farmer, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

Rogue Rivers.—For second of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.—For permanent annuity in goods, or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars;

For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments, as annuity in specie, per third article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars;

For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments for gunsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars;

For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shops, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments, for forty barrels of salt, and forty kegs of tobacco, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars;

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars;

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.—For the second instalment upon forty-eight thousand dollars, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fifteen thousand dollars;

For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

Senecas.—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For miller, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars.

Senecas of New York.—For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars;

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Senecas and Shawnees.—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Shawnees.—For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars;

For second instalment of interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars, for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars;

For second of eight annual instalments of money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

Six Nations of New York.—For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Sioux of Mississippi.—For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments in goods, per second article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, and stock, and for the support of a physician, farmers, and blacksmiths, and for other beneficial objects, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for provisions, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five thousand five hundred dollars;

For fifth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, sixty-eight thousand dollars;

For fifth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservations set apart in the third article per Senate's amendment to treaty twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, five thousand six hundred dollars;

For fifth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, fifty-eight thousand dollars;

For fifth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand dollars, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by the third article per Senate's amendment to treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars;

For expenses of transportation of annuity, goods, and provisions, to the Sioux of Mississippi, during the fiscal years ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, thirty-two thousand dollars.

Stockbridges.—For interest on sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, at five per centum, per ninth article treaty twenty-fourth November, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Treaty of Fort Laramie.—For fifth of ten instalments, in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities and transportation of the same to certain tribes of Indians, per seventh article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and Senate's amendment thereto, seventy-two thousand dollars.

Umpquas, (Cow Creek Band.)—For second of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Utahs.—For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Utahs, pursuant to the requirements of eighth article treaty thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, five thousand dollars.

Winnebagoes.—For twenty-seventh of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand dollars;

For twenty-fourth of twenty-seven instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars;

For twenty-seventh of thirty instalments, for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars:

For twenty-seventh of thirty instalments, for three thousand pounds of tobacco, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred dollars;

For twenty-fourth of twenty-seven instalments, for one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three hundred dollars;

For twenty-seventh of thirty instalments for three blacksmiths and assistants, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars;

For twenty-seventh of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred and sixty dollars;

For twenty seventh of thirty instalments for laborer and oxen, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and sixty-five dollars;

For twenty-fourth of twenty-seven instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, three thousand dollars;

For twenty-fourth of twenty-seven instalments for six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For twenty-fourth of twenty-seven instalments for the pay of two physicians, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars;

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty-five thousand dollars;

For ninth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Wyandots.—For permanent annuity in specie, per third article treaty seventh March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, per eighth article treaty seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two hundred and seventy dollars;

For permanent provision for education, per fourth article treaty seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, five hundred dollars;

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, thirty thousand dollars;

For the expenses of adjusting difficulties, and preventing outbreaks among the Indians at Washington Territory, prior to and during the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars;

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, embracing expenses of travel of the superintendent and agents, twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars;

For the pay of physicians, smiths, carpenters, and agricultural and mechanical laborers, on the reservations in California, fifty-four thousand three hundred dollars;

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in California, to three military reservations, in accordance with the plan submitted by the superintendent of Indian affairs of that State, and approved by the President, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the superintendent of Indian affairs in that State be authorized, should he deem it expedient, to expend an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars of the sum herein appropriated, to relieve the temporary wants of the Indians outside of the reservations;

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon Territory, ten thousand dollars;

For adjusting difficulties, and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in Oregon Territory, ten thousand dollars;

For expenses of insurance and transportation of annuities, payable to Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon, three thousand dollars;

For payment of the liabilities incurred for the Indian service in Oregon, under the supervision of the late superintendent, ten thousand dollars;

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of New Mexico, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Utah, twenty thousand dollars;

For compensation of three special agents, and four interpreters, for the Indian tribes of Texas, and for purchase of presents, fifteen thousand dollars;

For actual necessary expenses incurred, and that may hereafter be incurred, by officers of the Indian Department in the rescue of prisoners from Indian tribes, and returning them to their homes, and for expenses incident to the arrest and confinement within the territory of the United States, by order of these officers, of persons charged with crimes against Indians, five thousand dollars.

To meet the necessary expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements for the Indians in Texas, eighty-six thousand four hundred and thirty dollars.

For the purpose of enabling the proper department to adopt such measures as may be necessary for opening communications with the Texas Comanches and Apaches, who have not heretofore been parties to any treaties with the United States, ten thousand dollars.

For reimbursing to John W. Whitfield, late agent for the Indians on the Upper Platte, the amount expended by him for ransom from the Cheyennes, and clothing, and transportation to the States, of one white and ten Mexican prisoners, one hundred and seventy dollars.

For pay of an additional clerk of the Indian office, under the appropriation per act of August five, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for one year, fourteen hundred dollars.

For paying the expenses of one commissioner and two clerks employed by the Attorney-General, in the investigation directed by the resolution of the Senate of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars: *Provided*, That said resolution, and any other since adopted, relating to the same object, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

For collecting, removing, and subsisting the Indians of California, (as provided by law,) on two additional military reservations, to be selected as heretofore, and not to contain exceeding twenty five thousand acres each, in or near the State of California, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the President may enlarge the quantity of reservations heretofore selected, equal to those hereby provided for, and shall not expend the amount herein appropriated, unless, in his opinion, the same shall be expedient; and the last proviso to the authority for five military reservations in California, per act of third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That so much of the act approved on the thirty-first of July last, as requires that no more than twenty thousand dollars shall be drawn by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, or be in his hands unexpended at one and the same time, be, and the same is hereby, repealed,

For the purpose of enabling the President to treat with, and arrange the difficulties existing among the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians of Lake Winnebago, in the State of Wisconsin, arising out of the acts of Congress of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and the treaty of twenty-fourth of November, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, in such manner as may be just to the Indians, and with their assent, and not inconsistent with the legal rights of white persons who may reside on the Stockbridge reserve, or the claim of the United States under the treaty of eighteen hundred and forty-eight, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

For the completion of the collection of the sixth and last volume of the statistics and other information of Indian tribes, authorized by the act of third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and subsequent acts, the sum of seventeen thousand two hundred dollars: *Provided*, That said volume shall be so condensed as to embrace all the material now, or to be collected, and not inferior in any respect to the preceding volumes; and to be completed within two years from the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That said compilation shall be subjected, before publication, to revision by the Secretary of the Interior, with a view to the curtailment in the work of all matters useless, irrelevant, or inconsistent with the objects of the work.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That section four of the "Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and for other purposes," approved thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, shall not be so construed as to interfere with an act entitled, "An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be surveyed, the tract of land in the Territory of Minnesota, belonging to the half-breeds or mixed bloods of the Dacotah or Sioux nation of Indians, and for other purposes," approved July seventeen, eighteen hundred and fifty-four: *Provided*, That so much of the money appropriated by the first-named act, as may be necessary to carry out the last-named act, shall be applicable thereto.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior is herby authorized and required, to cause to be paid to the North Carolina Cherokees embraced in the roll of John C. Mullay, or the legal representatives of such of them as have died since their enrolment, the sum of fifty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, respectively, for the expenses of their removal and subsistence, now held in trust by the United States, according to the terms of the fourth section of the act of twenty-ninth July, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; for which purpose there is hereby appropriated the sum of forty-two thousand two hundred and ninety dollars and sixty-nine cents: *Provided*, That each and every Indian so receiving such payment in full, shall give his assent thereto: *And provided further*, That said Secretary shall be first satisfied that the State of North Carolina has, before such payment, by some appropriate act, agreed that said Cherokees may remain permanently in that State, anything in the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five six to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the eighth section of the act approved thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, authorizing the payment of per capita allowance to Cherokees east of the Mississippi, be so amended as to authorize the payment of all such Cherokees, as, being properly entitled, were omitted on the roll of D. W. Siler, from any cause whatever.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable the President of the United States to carry out, in good faith, the recent treaties with the Ottoes and Missourias, Omahas, Delawares, Ioways, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, Kickapoos, and the united tribes of Kaskaskias and Peorias, Pianke, shaws and Weas, Shawnees and Miamies, there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in addition to the appropriations heretofore made, for the execution of the surveys required by said treaties; and where the net proceeds of the lands ceded by either of said treaties are required to be paid over to the Indians, the Presidents shall cause said lands, or such parts thereof as he may deem proper, to be classified and valued, and when such classification and valuation have been made to his satisfaction, he shall cause said lands to be offered at public sale, by legal subdivisions or town lots, at such times and places, and in such manner and quantity, as to him shall appear proper and necessary to carry out faithfully the stipulations in said treaties; and said lands shall not be sold at public or private sale for less price than that fixed by the valuation aforesaid, nor shall any land be sold at a less price than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, for three years, and thereafter as may be directed by law pursuant to the treaty.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed, as now provided by law, an additional agent, at the annual salary of one thousand dollars, to reside among the Kansas, Indians, as required by the sixth article of the treaty of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and to be charged with the duties therein specified, and to continue as long as the President may deem such agency to be advantageous to the said Indians; and also one other agent for the Kickapoos, at the same salary and upon the same tenure.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed, as now provided by law, an additional Indian agent, whose salary shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and who shall be assigned, for such time as the President may deem necessary, to the Deleware Indians; and the agents for the Kansas, Great Nemaha, and Osage River agencies, shall hereafter receive the annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, in lieu of the salary now allowed by law.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the laws of the United States punishing the crimes of forgery, or of depredations upon the mails of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, extended to, and declared to be in full force in the Indian country.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twelve thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to enable the Secretary of War to execute the contract entered into by Joel R. Poinsett, late Secretary of War on the twelfth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, with Jean B. Faribault, and Pelagie, his wife, pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress, approved the thirteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War shall be satisfied with the validity of their title to the lands mentioned in said contract, and that the conveyance to the United States be made sufficient to pass the said title.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That Indian agents be, and they are hereby authorized, to take acknowledgements of deeds, and other instruments of writing, and to administer oaths in investigations committed to them in the Indian country, pursuant to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed for that purpose, by the Secretary of the Interior, and that acknowledgements so taken shall have the same effect as if taken before a justice of the peace.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

[Public 112.]

AN ACT allowing the further time of two Years to those holding Lands by Entries in the Virginia Military District in Ohio, which were made prior to the first [of] January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to have the same surveyed and patented.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on continental establishment, their heirs or assigns, entitled to bounty lands, which have, prior to the first day of January, Anno Domoni eighteen hundred and fifty-two, been entitled within the tract reserved by Virginia, between the Little Miami and Sciota Rivers, for satisfying the legal bounties to her officers and soldiers upon continental establishment, shall be allowed the further time of two years from and after the passage of this act to make and return their surveys and warrants, or certified copies of warrants, to the General Land-Office.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act allowing the further time of two years to those holding lands by entries in the Virginia military district in Ohio, which were made prior to first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to have the same surveyed and patented," approved December nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved March 3, 1855.

[Public 113.]

AN ACT in Addition to certain Acts granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, seaman, ordinary seaman, flotilla-man, marine, clerk, and landsman in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since seventeen hundred and ninety, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land; and where any of those who have so been mustered into service and paid shall have received a certificate or warrant, he shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole, with what he may have heretofore received, one hundred and sixty acres to each such person having served as aforesaid: *Provided*, The person so having been in service shall not receive said land warrant if it shall appear by the muster-rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service: *Provided further*, That the benefits of this section shall be held to extend to wagon-masters and teamsters who may have been employed, under direction of competent authority in time of war in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow, or, if not a widow, a minor child or children, such widow, or, if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land as such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act, if now living: *Provided*, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant if she be a widow at the time of making her application: *And provided further*, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by record evidence of such service.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred, and located by the warrantees, their assignees, or their heirs-at-law, according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer, and location of bounty-land warrants.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the registers and receivers of the several land-offices shall be severally authorized to charge, and receive for their services, in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act, the same compensation or percentage to which they are entitled by law, for sales of the public lands, for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; the said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act, and all the bounty-land laws heretofore passed by Congress shall be extended to Indians, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if the said Indians had been white men.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the benefits of this act shall be applied to and embrace those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, eighteen hundred and fourteen; also at the battle of King's Mountain, in the revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickojock, against the confederated savages of the South.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the chaplains who served with the army, in the several wars of the country.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act be applied to those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewistown, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve—fifteen.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

[Public 114.]

AN ACT making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six:—

For the pay of offices, instructors, cadets, and musicians, ninety thousand one hundred and six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, two thousand and forty-four dollars.

For forage for officers' horses, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For general repairs and improvements of academic buildings, barracks, mess-rooms, officers' quarters, stables, roads, fences, parade and drill grounds, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, fuel, forage, and departments of instruction, thirty-five thousand and seventy dollars.

For gradual increase and expense of library, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of the board of visitors, four thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For forage for artillery and cavalry horses, eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For replacing dead and worn out cavalry and artillery horses, one thousand dollars.

For furnishing hospital for cadets, five hundred dollars.

For deficiency for expenses of the board of visitors, for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-two cents.

For additional pay allowed to enlisted men, employed on extra duty as mechanics and laborers, per act of fourth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty cents.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the yearly allowance of the Professor of French and Spanish, and of the Professor of Drawing, shall be the same as is now allowed to the other professors.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

[Public 115.]

AN ACT to amend an Act approved the fourth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An Act to graduate and reduce the Price of the Public Lands to actual Settlers and Cultivators.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act approved fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, "To graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," shall be so construed that the affidavits required by the third section of that act may be made before any officer duly authorized by law to administer oaths, according to such forms, and pursuant to such regulations, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

[Public 116.]

AN ACT for carrying into Effect the Convention upon the Subject of Claims between the United States and her Britannic Majesty, of the eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That pursuant to the convention aforesaid, the sum of two hundred and seventy-seven thousand one hundred and two dollars and eighty-eight cents, having been awarded by the commission to British subjects, claimants under the convention, that sum shall be paid to the duly authorized agent of her Britannic Majesty's government, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; deducting therefrom, pursuant to the sixth article of the said convention, on account of the expenses of the said commission, such ratable proportion, not exceeding five per cent, of the whole amount awarded to both citizens of the United States and British subjects, as may be sufficient to defray the said expenses.

Approved March 3, 1855.

[Public 117.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post-roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads:—

MAINE.

From the city of Gardiner, via West Gardiner, Litchfield, South Monmouth and Wales, to Sabbattisville, in the town of Webster, there to connect with the existing route to Lewiston.

From Liberty, in Clay county, via Gilead Meeting-House and William Atchison's, to Plattsburg, Clinton county, there to connect with a mail-route, to Lewiston.

From Bangor, in the county of Penobscot, via Herman, to North Carmel.

From West Trenton, in the county of Hancock, via the Shore Road, Rden, Salisbury's Cove, and Hull's Cove, to East Eden.

From Bangor, in the county of Penobscot, via Brewer Village, East Orrington, the house of Ephraim Goodale, junior, the Hewey Settlement, and Buck's Mills, to Bucksport Village, in the county of Hancock.

From Bangor, via Brown Village Post-Office, East Orrington Post-Office, the house of Ephraim Goodale, junior, Shebna, Harriman, Hewey Settlement, and Buck's Mills, to Bucksport Village.

From West Lebanon, York county, to Great Falls, New Hamshire.

From Alfred, via Waterboro' Centre, to Bar Mills, (Hollis.)

From East Newport, Penobscot county, via Stetson, to Exeter in said county.

From East Machias, via Plantation Number Fourteen, to Cooper.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From West Rumney, via a corner of Groton, Cheever's Corner in Dorchester, and the River Road, to East Canaan.

From West Rumney, via the southeasterly part of Wentworth, North Dorchester, and Dorchester Centre, to East Canaan.

From Winchester, through Richmond, to Fitz-William, in the county of Cheshire.

NEW YORK.

From Redford, via Harris's Mills, Union Falls, and Bloomingdale, to Saranac Lakes.

From Lewiston, via Dickersonville, to Cambria.

From Groton, in Tompkins county, to Cortland Village, Cortland county.

From Lisle, Broome county, via East Berkshire, and Wilson Creek, to Newark Valley, Tioga county.

From Ketchamville, Tioga county, to Newark Valley, being an extension of the present route from Maine to Ketchamville.

From Prattsburgh, in the county of Steuben, via Riker's Hollow, to North Cohocton.

From Dryden, via Harford, to Killaway, and from Dryden, to Marathon.

From the Village of Woodhull, via Eeast Troupsburg, to Troupsburg Centre.

From Frontier Post-Office, Clinton County, to Churubusco Post-Office, on the line of the Northern Railroad.

From Randolph, in Cattaraugus county, by way of Conewango Post-Office, (Rutledge,) to Cattaraugus Post-Office (station,) on the New York and Erie Railroad.

NEW JERSEY.

From Freehold, via Colt's Neck, Tinton Falls, and Eatontown, to Long Branch, Monmouth county.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From East Berlin, via King's Tavern, and Farmer's Post-Office, to York.

From Lancaster, via Neffsville Litiz, Durlack, Scheoneck, Reinholdsville, and Sinking Springs, to Reading.

From Selin's Grove, via Middle Creek Hotel, to Middleburg, in Union county.

From Marchand, to Newman's Mills, Indiana county

From Mitchell's Mills, to Newman's Mills, Indiana county.

From Kengua, Warren county, Pennsylvania, to East Randolph, in Cattaraugus county, New York.

From Clearfield Bridge, on the Erie Turnpike, via Ansonville, to New Washington.

From Warren, Warren county, via the Jackson Run, and Chandler's Valley, to Sugar Grove

From Eden, in the county of McKean, to Littleton.

From Clearfield Borough, via Bald Hills, Frankville, Karthaus, Salt Lick, and Buck Island, to the mouth of the Sinnamahoning Creek.

From Shrewsburg Station, on the Northern Central Railroad, via Plank Road, Shrewsburg, Middlestown, to Metzell Mill, thence via County Road, and Strawbridge's Store, to Farm Grove Meeting House.

From Selin's Grove to Middlebury, Union county.

From Waynesburg, Green county, via Hunter's Cave, Harvey's, Windridge, and Ryerson's Station, Pennsylvania, and Rock Lick, Virginia, to Cameron Station, Marshall county, Virginia.

From Spring Forge, to Codorus.

From Prompton, Wayne county, via Aldenville and Stevenson's Mills, to Pleasant Mount.

From Waynesburg, via Jefferson, Carmichael's Mapleton, Greensboro, Dunkard, Davistown, Willow Tree, Whitely, to Waynesburg.

From Lewisburg, Union county, via Forest Hill, Wolf's Store, Rebersburg, and Madisonburg, to Nittany Hall, in Centre county.

From Brownsville, Pennsylvania, via Carmichael's, Willow Tree, Davistown, Mt. Morris, to New Brownsville, Virginia, thence to Blacksville, and Warren, to Bunton Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

From Lancaster, to Hinkletown, via Oregon, Brownstown, and Farmersville.

From Doylestown, via Cross Keys, Dyerstown, Danborough, and Brownsville, to Point Pleasant, in Bucks county.

From the Borough of Oxford, in Chester county, to Oak Hill, in Lancaster county, via Hopewell Cotton Works, Glenroy, and Kirk's Bridge.

MARYLAND.

From Sandy Hill, via Lindseysville, to Oak Grove.

From Point of Rocks, Maryland, to Waterford, Virginia.

From Monkton Station, on the Northern Central Railroad, via County Road, to Shades Tavern, Taylor's Store, to Upper Cross Roads, Harford county.

From Harmony, via Still Pond, and Roger's Store, to Rock Hall.

VIRGINIA.

From Cameron, via Beeler's Station, to Wheeling.

From Prillaman's Post-Office, in the county of Franklin, via Grenville, to Rough and Ready Mills, in the county of Henry.

From Grayson C. H. to Scull Camp, North Carolina, to connect with the route from Grayson C. H. to Wytheville.

From Wytheville, via Independence, to Salisbury, North Carolina.

From Claysville, in Taylor county, via Fairview, to Grassland, in Harrison county.

From Newbern Depot, via the town of Newbern, Draper's Valley, and Cedar Mount, to Maxmeadow's Depot.

From Maxmeadow's Depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, to Draper's Valley, in Pulaski county.

From New California, to Ravenswood.

From Leadsville, via Job Triplett's, and Thos. S. White's, to the mouth of Senica.

From Weston, via Keysville and J. W. Marple's, to Burnersville.

From New Milton, by River Road, to Oxford.

From Arnoldsburg, via Knottsville, to Davison Atkins, on Sandy Creek.

From Weston, to Genley Bridge, via the Weston and Fenley Bridge Turnpike Road.

From Parkersbvrg via the Ohio River, to Portsmouth, Ohio.

From Winchester, via Gainesborough and Bloomery, to Paw-Paw.

From Winchester to Mount Vernon Tannery.

From New Milton to Oxford, in Doddridge county.

From Weston, in the county of Lewis, to Burnersville, in Barbour county.

From Toll Gate No. ——, on the North Western Turnpike, in Doddridge county, to the town of Sistersville, in Tyler county.

From Lexington, via Kirkpatrick's Shop, to Kerr's Creek Store.

From Holliday's Cove, Hancock county, via Freeman's Landing, and New Cumberland, to Fairview.

From Raccoon, in Preston county, to White Day Glades, in Taylor county.

From Wheeling, Virginia, via Mount Pleasant, and Hopedale, Ohio, to Carrollton, Ohio.

Nrom Janelew, in the county of Lewis, via White's Store on Freeman's Creek, Fink's Creek Post-Office, the John Husk Settlement on Fink's Creek, to Troy, on the Parkersburg and Staunton Turnpike.

From Lee C. H., Virginia, to Fayetteville, Tennessee.

From Jonesville, via the Cumberland Gap Route, the widow Ewing's and Omittee, to Robert Hamblin's Store, thence to Tazewell, Tennessee.

From Trout's Hill, Wayne county, to Warfield, Lawrence county, Kentucky, and thence to Logan C. H., via Pigeon Creek.

From Buchanan, in the county of Botetourt, to Buford's Depot, in the county of Bedford.

From the Upper Falls of Cole River, to Peytona, in Boone county.

From Point Pleasant, crossing the Kanawha River and down through Mercer's Boston on the Ohio River, to Herford's Post-Office, thence via Upland Post-Office, to Mud Bridge Post-Office, in Cabell county.

From Trout's Hill, in Wayne county, to Warfield, Lawrence county, Kentucky, and thence to Logan C. H., via Pigeon Creek.

From Goldsboro to Jericho.

From Hendersonville, North Carolina, via James Davis's on Big Wilton, Thomas Asteen's on Crab Creek, Minjah Thomas's on Little River and Cæsar's Head, to Pumpkintown, South Carolina.

From Shelby, Cleveland county, via Mull's Store, to Morganton, Burke county.

From Newton, Catawba county, via the Sulphur Springs, to Lenoir, in Caldwell county.

From Monroe, in Union county, via Morgan's Mills, to Salisbury.

From Clinton, in Sampson county, to George Robinson's.

From Sill's Creek, in New Hanover county, via Harrell's Store, te Lisbon, Sampson county.

From Hookerston, via Snow Hill, to Kinston.

From Eagle Rock to Earpsboro.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Columbia to Sandy Run.

From Timmonsville, Darlington district, Rollinsville, Philadelphia, Swift Creek, Gully Post-Office, Andrew's Mills, and Sparrow Swamp, to Timmonsville.

From Anderson, South Carolina, via Hartwell, Georgia, to Athens, Georgia.

From Pickens C. H., via Clayton's Mills, Pickensville, Dawesville, and Eastatoe, to Pickens C. H.

GEORGIA.

From Dublin, via McLendon's Store, to Little York, in Montgomery county.

From Jacksonville, to Douglass, and Magnolia.

From Thomasville, via Tatesville, and Greenfield, to Ocklockney.

From Atlanta to Waynesville, Paulding county.

From Griffin, via Zebulon, Shoar or Jones' Mills to Greenville.

From Columbus, Georgia, and Midway, in Barbour county, Alabama, via Oliphet and Enon.

From Buenavista, in Marion county, to Geneva, in Talbot county.

From Griffin, to the Indian Springs.

From Oriel's, in Lowndes county, via Harris, in Irwin county, Pennsborough.

ALABAMA.

From Gadsden, via Hakes' Bluff, and Ball Flag, to Goshen.

From Jacksonville, Benton county, via New Bethel, Hoke's Bluff, and Ball Flag, to Centre, Cherokee county.

From Wesobulga, via John Powell's and Delta, to Chulafennee, Randolph county.

From Jasper, in Walker county, to Elyton, in Jefferson county.

FLORIDA.

From Bayard, Duval county, on the St. John's River, via George's Lake and Danielsville, to Newnansville.

From Camp Izard, via Homasassa to Bayport, in Hernando county.

MISSISSIPPI.

From Edinburgh, via Yorka, to Centreville.

From Kosciusko to Carthage.

From Pittsboro', via Sarepta, Brachear's to Oxford.

From Macon to Crawfordsville.

From Rolling Fork, Washington county, to Hermitage, in said county.

LOUISIANA.

From Bellevue, Louisianna, to Magnolia, in Arkansas.

From Vernon, in the Parish of Jackson, to Winfield, in the Parish of Winn.

From St. Martinsville, in the Parish of St. Martin, via Breaux's Bridge, Annandville, Leonville, and Barry's Landing, to Opelousas, St. Landry Parish.

From New Orleans via the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to the city of San Francisc, in the State of California.

ARKANSAS.

From Fort Smith, via Choctaw Agency, Perrysville, Boggy Depot, to Fort Washita, in the Cherokee Nation.

From Rockport, in the county of Hot Springs, from thence to A. H. Henson's in said county, and from thence to Montroy, in the county of Dallas.

From Osceola, in Mississippi ocunty, via A. F. Snody's on the Maumell Prairie, thence to B. F. Freeman's, thence by John Pierce's, thence by Charles Garmon's, and to Jacksonport, in Jackson county.

From Huntsville, thence to Augustus Todd's, in Madison county, thence to M. D. Felford's, in said county, thence to Washburn's Prairie, in Missouri.

From Napoleon, to Florence, in Desha county.

From Batesville, via Sullivan's Creek, to Evening Shade.

Nrom Robinson's Cross Roads, Arkansas, to Neosho, Missouri, via Enoch Trott's and Shell's Mill.

From Searcy, via Cedar Creek, Quitman Post-Office, and Greary Valley, to Clinton.

From Galley Rock, in the county of Pope, to Hurricane, Stephen Lewis's Old Stand.

From Huntsville, Madison county, via Kingston, Samuel Whiteley's, in Newton county, to Jasper, Newton county.

From Little Rock, via Jericho, and Chenault, to Hot Springs, in Hot Springs county.

From Hamburg, via Maria Saline Landing on the Washita River, to Eldorado, in Union county.

From Rich Wood's, Izard county, via Turkey creek, Van Buren county, and Middleton, to Clinton.

TENNESSEE.

From Dover, Tennessee, to Pine Bluff, via Iron Mountain, and Great Western Post-Offices.

From Dover, Tennessee, to Eddyville, Kentucky.

From Dover, Tennessee, to Hopkinsville, Ky.

From Paris to Elm Tree.

From Centreville, via Madisonia, and Lobbeville, to Britt's Landing.

KENTUCKY.

From Somerset, in Pulaski county, to Columbia, in Adair county.

From Elizabethtown to the Wolf Spring, in Harden county.

From New Haven to the Nelson Furnace, Nelson county.

From Bradfordsville, Marion county, to Liberty, Casey county.

From Mount Gilead, in Mason county, to Orangeburg.

OHIO.

From New Lisbon to Columbiana, in Columbiana county.

From Steubenville, via Hartford's Mill, to Bowling Green.

From Charloe, via Paulding, in Paulding county, to Dixon in Van Wert county.

From Van Wert, via Paulding and Emerald, to Cranes ville.

From Defiance, via Gilead, to Perrysburgh.

From Willshire to Van Wert, in Van Wert county.

From Middletown, in Butler county, Ohio, via Jacksonburgh, West Elkton, Gratis, and Wheatville, to Eaton, in Preble county.

From Republic, Seneca county, to Bucyrus, Crawford county.

From Logansville, in Logan county, via Hugh T. Rinehart's, in Anglaize county, Amherst, in Allen county, to Lima.

From Bourneville, Ross county, to Waverly, Pike county.

From South Rome, via Freeburgh, to Paris.

From Rome to Barryville.

From Louisville, on the O. & P. R. R. to Osnaburgh.

From Bethel, Clermont county, via Maple, Feesburgh, Lewis, to Higginsport.

INDIANA.

From Cambridge, Wayee county, via Bentonville and Faimouth, in Fayette county, and Grokes, Melrose, and Smelser's Mills, to Rushville, in Rush county.

From Forest Grove, via Fish Lake, in Elkhart county, to Haw Patch, in Lagrange county.

From Fort Wayne to Liberty Mills, via the Maning and Tracy Settlements.

From Washington, in Davies's county, to Pierceville, in Pike county, via Hudsonville, and the Highlands, on the East Fork of White River.

From Mishawaka, St. Joseph county, to Bremen, Marshall county.

From South Bend, St. Joseph's county, to Edwardsburgh, in Cass county, Michigan.

From Morgantown, in Morgan county, via Gold Creek, to Unionville, in Monroe county.

ILLINOIS.

From Palestine, in Crawford county, to Olney, in Richland county.

From Galena to Dunleith, by the Lower Road.

From Galena, by Guilford, Thomson's Mills, and Rush, to Nora.

From Marion, Williamson county, via Fredonia, to De Soto, Jackson county.

From Golconda, Polk county, via New Liberty, to Metropolis City, Massac county.

From Rock Island, via Pleasant Ridge, Holley, Buffalo, Prairie, Copper Creek, Eliza, New Boston, Keithsburgh, Oquawka, Hopper's Mill, Shokakon, Dallas City, Pontoosac and Indianola, to Nauvoo.

From Palestine, via Robinson, te Newton, in Jasper county.

From the Depot of the Central Railroad, near Jonesboro', Union county, Illinois, to Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Feom Apple River Station, Illinois, via Shutesburgh, New Diggings, and Benton, to Platteville, in the State of Wisconsin.

From Macomb, in McDonough county, to Plymouth, in Hancock county, via the State Road leading from Peoria on the Illinois River, to Quincy, on the Mississippi River.

From Oquawka, in Henderson county, to McComb, in McDonough county, via Coloma, Olena, Terre Haute, and Blandinsville.

From New Bremen, via Palos, and Summit, to Lyons.

From Lyons, via Summit, Yellow Springs, and Lamonte, Locksport.

MISSOURI.

From Russelsville, in Cole county, via Mount Pleasant, in Miller county, Blue Springs, in Morgan county, to Mouth of Big Gravois, in Morgan county.

From Memphis, in Scotland county, via Wilmothville, to Kirksville.

From Canton, Missouri, to Marceline, in Adams county, Illinois.

From Franklin Depot to Little Praire, in Crawford county.

From Warsaw, via Duroc, Rainey Creek, and Bolinger's Creek, to Linn Creek, Camden county.

From Curran to Ozark.

From Milan, in Sullivan county, via Unionville, Putnam county, to Centerville, Appanoos county, Iowa.

From Bloomfield, via Indian Ford, to Poplar Bluffs.

From Railroad Depot, near Jonesborough, Illinois, to Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

From Prairie Du Rocher in Illinois to the City of St Genevieve, Missouri.

From Fredericktown to Dallas.

From Cape Giraideau to Bloomfield.

(To be continued.)